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Toscano Appointment Confirmed by Council; Railroad Safety Record

The World's Day—At a Glance
June 19, 1940

In New England: Boston Peony Show Opens

The Massachusetts Executive Council confirmed today Gov. Leverett Saltonstall's appointment of Nazzareno Toscano of Watertown, former officer in the Italian Navy during the World War, as a member of the State Industrial Accident Board, after Mr. Toscano had reaffirmed his loyalty to the United States. [Details of this and other appointments: Page 9.]

In Concord, Mass., the Garden Club, upon learning that the railroad was unable to paint its station, raised the needed money and had the building painted themselves. [Details: Page 9.]

Summer burst forth in all its beauty and fragrance at the annual Peony and Rose Show of the Massachusetts Horticultural Society in Horticultural Hall, Boston. [Details: Page 9.]

1939 Set Railroad Safety Record

NEW YORK (AP)—Nineteen hundred and thirty-nine was the safest year in railroad history in the United States, the E. H. Harriman Railroad Safety Award Committee reported today. Calculated on the number of casualties in proportion to passenger-miles, there was one fatality for each 1,743,000,000 passenger-miles. Employee safety also set a new record, and grade-crossing fatalities were the fewest since 1915. Details: [Financial Page.]

In Washington: RFC Linked to Defense

The House of Representatives sent to the White House today a bill authorizing the Reconstruction Finance Corporation to help finance national defense programs through loans to any agencies it may organize. Loans would be restricted to producers of arms, implements of war, and machine tools.

Senator Robert F. Wagner (D) of New York indicated that presidential approval is behind a proposed additional $5,000,000 for national slum clearance. If voted by Congress, the increase would enable the United States Housing Authority to subsidize an additional $150,000,000 in slum-clearance projects.

The Department of Interior's $135,383,330 appropriation for the next fiscal year received President Roosevelt's signature. It will become effective July 1.

Farley Backs Bankhead for Keynoter

CHICAGO (AP)—James A. Farley, Democratic National Chairman, reported today that both he and President Roosevelt favored Speaker William B. Bankhead for keynoter of the Democratic National Convention.

U. S. Official to Fly to Berlin Embassy

NEW YORK (AP)—Alexander Kirk, Chargé d'Affaires of the United States Embassy in Berlin, will leave by clipper tomorrow to return to his post, accompanied by A. W. Horner, a member of his staff. They planned to take an Italian plane from Lisbon, Portugal, for Rome, and there another plane for Berlin.

U. S. Sends Defense Note to Chile

SANTIAGO, Chile (AP)—United States Ambassador Claude C. Bowers has delivered a note to the Chilean Government believed to concern continental defense, informed sources said today. President Aguirre and Foreign Minister Cristobal Saenz were said to be studying the communication.

War Summary: Axis Terms Remain Secret

The Axis terms to France remained a secret today as Germany and Italy declared they would disclose them only to plenipotentiary representatives of the Republic. France appointed its representatives to receive the terms. Their names were not disclosed. [Details: Page 1.]

A third of France was reported to have come under German occupation as French troops, on orders from the Government, continued hostilities.

Maginot Line troops still hold out at some points, but they are completely surrounded by Germans. [Details: Page 4.]

Brittany entered by the invaders brings most of northern France under German control. The railroad center of Rennes was reported taken.

Cherbourg captured disposes of one of the last points of contact between England and France on the north French Coast.

Nancy taken gave a big industrial city of the Maginot area to the Germans.

Bordeaux crowded with refugees from all parts of France leaves this temporary Capital in a seriously congested situation.

Open cities rule was proclaimed by the Government for all French cities of 20,000 population or more in order to save them from bombing.

British warplanes raided at least 12 German cities, causing widespread damage to military objectives, including large oil supply tanks. Simultaneously 100 German planes staged a four-hour raid on the English East Coast, causing 12 civilian fatalities. [Details: Page 4.]

At sea the 13,415-ton Canadian-Australasian liner Niagara sank immediately after striking a mine in New Zealand waters. The sinking was interpreted as the first official indication of German mines sown in the Pacific. [Details: Page 5.]

Will France fight on through its Empire? This question was raised as Gen. Charles de Gaulle, Undersecretary of Defense in the recent Reynaud Cabinet, called for continued union of Britain and France in the battle against Germany. Sharp criticism of the capitulation became articulate in Paris. [Details: Page 4.]

King Leopold's three children entered Spain last night en route to Portugal, the Associated Press reported from Irun. Former Belgian Premier Paul Van Zeeland was among Belgian officials who crossed the border into Spain from France.

Belgium's Government-in-exile has moved to the south of France.

Britain formally abrogated its treaties with Italy as the result of the Italian declaration of war. The Undersecretary for Foreign Affairs told the Commons that the treaties affected concerned the Mediterranean, North Africa, East Africa, and the Middle East.

Japan and Britain came to an agreement over Tientsin. Japanese removed the barricade which has blockaded the British concession for more than a year as a result of a dispute over matters of police control and the ownership of some $12,000,000 in silver. [Details: Page 4.]

The Japanese Army admitted that Ichang, important port on the Middle Yangtze, had been temporarily reoccupied by the Chinese on June 16. They claimed, however, to have surrounded the city and reoccupied it the next day.

'Send a Child to Camp' Drive On in New York

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 19—The Children's Welfare Federation's annual "Send a Child to Camp" drive is in full swing today after having been opened by Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia, officiating from the Summer City Hall in Flushing June 17.

As in years past, the Federation is co-operating with 119 affiliated organizations in a city-wide campaign to provide camping facilities for New York's underprivileged children. Although 80,979 suntanned boys and girls received two-week vacations last year, the 178 camps run by the member organizations were filled to only 83 per cent capacity. This year's drive, it is hoped, will raise sufficient funds to fill the existing camps.

"We know how the totalitarian countries have used their camps and with what devastating effect," Dr. Shirley W. Wynne, President of the Federation, said in announcing the drive.

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On the Way Out

By a Staff Photographer

Radcliffe Seniors
Class of 1940 in march to exercises in Sanders Theater.

Exercises Held At Several Of N. E. Colleges

New England's commencement season today had its lighter side emphasized by thousands of Harvard University alumni returning for their annual reunions. Harvard's Class of 1940, observing Class Day today, was a rival in camaraderie, as the Yard and environs resounded in good fellowship. [Pictures: Page 11. Details: Page 9 and 11.]

Radcliffe College held its 57th annual commencement this morning, with Dr. William Allan Neilson, President Emeritus of Smith College, giving parting counsel on the outside world to 181 young women receiving bachelor degrees, 36 receiving master's, and eight doctor's in philosophy. [Details on Page 11.]

Yale University, following its ceremonies for bachelor degrees yesterday, today awarded 542 graduate and professional degrees, and 10 honorary degrees, to such leading world citizens as the Marquis of Lothian, British Ambassador to the United States; Dr. Hu Shih, Chinese Ambassador to the United States, and Mayor Fiorello H. La Guardia of New York City. [Details: Page 9.]

At Yale's Alumni Luncheon today, Lord Lothian declared that "if we can hold out until Christmas," Britain "will have turned the tide against Hitler," but he warned that if England were overrun, the Fleet would have been so reduced that "it would not be available through Canada or elsewhere." [Details on Page 6.]

Last night at a meeting of his Harvard Class of 1910, Walter Lippmann, a Harvard Overseer, declared the United States, as almost the last outpost of civilization, must turn from the "easiest way" and follow methods of sacrifice. [Details: Page 9.]

Lewis Breaks With New Deal, Backs Hoover

C. I. O. leader puts full blame for depression on Roosevelt—Landon maps G. O. P. policy.

By J. Roscoe Drummond
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA, June 19—Two developments of unusual importance dominated Republican politics today, both of which, Party leaders are convinced, will help to elect a Republican President this fall.

While the Resolutions Committee devoted the entire day to public hearings on the 1940 platform, these twin events overshadowed all else:

1. John L. Lewis, President of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, choosing this week and this City as the time and place for his speech broke all ties with the New Deal, blamed President Roosevelt for the continuance of the depression and personally indorsed former President Hoover for the presidential nomination.

2. The framing of the Republican plank on foreign policy and defense is being entrusted to the chairmanship of Alf M. Landon, candidate for President in 1936, who is a leader in the movement away from a position of narrow isolationism and in favor of utmost aid to the Allies. Former Governor Landon and George Wharton Pepper, former Senator from Pennsylvania, will be the guiding architects of the platform now in process of formulation. Mr. Pepper was chosen to head the Drafting Committee which will be the clearing house for everything passed by the Resolutions Committee. Mr. Landon will serve on both Committees.

Important Event

Mr. Lewis' final and sweeping repudiation of the New Deal may prove to be one of the important political events of this election year. It is so regarded here. For the C. I. O. chieftain not only accused President Roosevelt's policies of keeping "this country in depression for seven years," not only exonerated Mr. Hoover from any blame as to the origin of the depression, but embraced basic Republican economic doctrine on a half a dozen major points.

Mr. Hoover, already being mentioned often as a possible nominee, now received added support from an unexpected source.

Taking the occasion of the Thirty-First Annual Conference for the Advance of Colored People in Philadelphia as a well-timed opportunity to swing his political

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U. S. Warns Hitler and Duce Monroe Doctrine Is in Force; France Appoints Peace Agents

Franco's Madrid home mentioned as site of parley—Reich to publish names.

BORDEAUX, France, June 19 (AP)—France met Germany's first request in its efforts for a "soldier's peace" today by naming a group of men who will receive from the Reich's Government its expected severe terms for an end of the fighting.

While the Cabinet designated the plenipotentiaries Germany demanded as a prelude to peace negotiations, the scattered French armies continued resistance at some points.

In the main, the German advance continued to engulf French territory.

The Spanish Ambassador, Jose Felix Lequerica, presented Adolf Hitler's reply to the French plea to French Foreign Minister Paul Baudouin at 8 a. m. The waiting Ministers were telephoned and the Cabinet met within an hour.

The newspaper Figaro predicted that the French and German peace negotiators would meet in Madrid at the residence of Generalissimo Francisco Franco.

The names of the French plenipotentiaries were not announced. The Government of the Reich will make known the date and place where they will be received as soon as they are announced.

The German reply considered by the Cabinet demanded the naming of plenipotentiaries as a prelude to considering the French request for the ending of hostilities.

'No Pity': Gayda

ROME, June 19 (AP)—Italy can see "no reason to show pity for France in the present case," the Fascist editor Virginio Gayda, who frequently speaks for Premier Mussolini, wrote today in Il Giornale D'Italia.

Signor Gayda said he was answering "sentimental appeals" of American and Swiss newspapers for consideration for France.

Signor Gayda indicated that France would be required to yield some of her territory under German-Italian peace terms.

"A new European order only can restore national unities and distribute justly political power and overseas colonies," he wrote.

This, he said, would "assure

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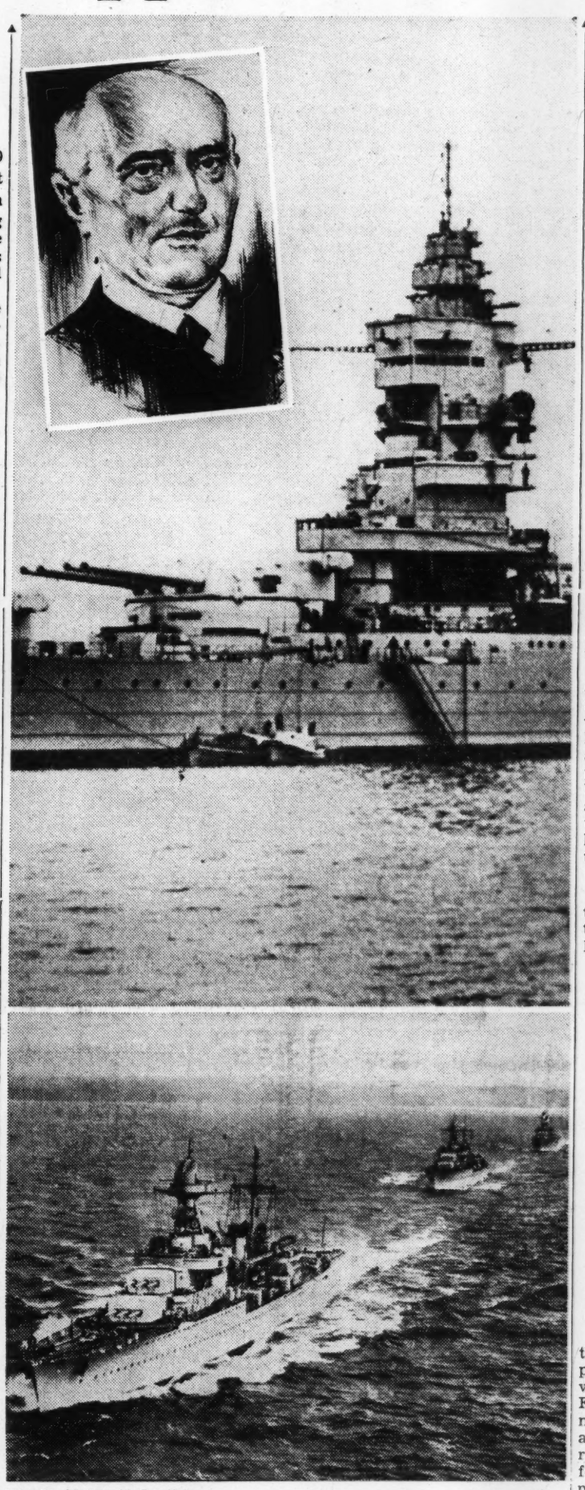


Wide World; By a Staff Artist

What of the French Navy?

Upper: The 26,500-ton French battleship Dunkirk, whose disposition with the rest of the fleet under any French peace with Germany is still in doubt. Inset: Admiral Jean Darlan, Commander of the French Fleet and Minister of Navy and Merchant Marine in the new French Cabinet. Below: The cruiser Georges Leygues, flagship of the Fourth Division of the First Squadron of the French Atlantic Fleet, with her sister ships, the Montcalm and the Gloire.

Hull tells belligerents that transfer of any New World possessions is impossible.

WASHINGTON, June 19 (AP)—The United States has initiated a formal move for an early session of the Pan-American Republics to consider Western Hemisphere problems growing out of the European war.

By Joseph G. Harrison
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 19—The State Department has notified Berlin and Rome through its representatives that the United States was firmly opposed to any transfer of a Western Hemisphere possession from one non-American power to another. Similar notes were sent to Britain, France and the Netherlands Government.

This strong reaffirmation of the Monroe Doctrine comes at a time when a victorious Germany and Italy have under consideration the question of what shall be done not only with France but with her wide-flung possessions in all parts of the world, including those in the Western Hemisphere.

Coming upon top of yesterday's action by both the House and the Senate in which the two bodies voted reaffirmation in the Monroe Doctrine, the State Department's action is interpreted here as emphasizing the more strongly this Nation's determination to fight if any European power, other than those also in possession of territory here, attempt to extend their sway to the New World.

U. S. Statement

The State Department's notice to Germany and Italy, transmitted to their Foreign Ministers and sent last Monday, declares that:

"The Government of the United States is informed that the Government of France has requested of the German Government the terms of an armistice.

"The Government of the United States feels it desirable, in order to avoid any possible misunderstanding, to inform Your Excellency that in accordance with its traditional policy relating to the Western Hemisphere, the United States would not recognize any transfer and would not acquiesce in any attempt to transfer any geographic region of the Western Hemisphere from one non-American power to another non-American power."

Clarifies Position

Observers here point out that the transmission of the message prior to any announcement as to what the Axis demands upon France will be is additional proof not only of this country's readiness and willingness to uphold the Monroe doctrine, but also of its profound disapproval of all the German and Italian Governments now stand for, since reaffirmation of the Monroe Doctrine could have waited for the Axis terms.

It has not been disclosed whether the White House or the State Department had any advance inkling as to Axis plans.

It is felt here that the totalitarian powers would not court a showdown with this country at the present time, since there is the possibility that to do so would be to drive the United States to still greater aid to Great Britain. It is also pointed out that the only specific Italian and German claims ever advanced against France and Britain involved either Germany's former colonies or Italy's colonial aspirations, none of which are believed to lie outside the Old World.

United States defenses move ahead: Page 17.

Military schooling backed by House in Army bill: Page 17.

Self-Sufficiency in Materials Declared Contrary to Trends

"Autarky," or self-sufficiency in materials, in war or peace, is contrary to long-run trends of civilization, and no nation, even Germany, can rely upon autarky for permanent progress, according to Dr. Alfred C. Lane, geologist, who spoke at the Rotary Club luncheon in Boston today.

Dr. Lane, who is a Professor Emeritus at Tufts College, expressed confidence also that in the present emergency this Nation will conduct itself with increasing efficiency, in order to nullify any head start which totalitarian nations may have gained under a short-range autarky.

Dr. Lane, pointing to the "k" spelling of "autarky," sought to distinguish it from "autarchy," which he said centers on self-rule of a monarch, rather than self-sufficiency in materials.

While suggesting that the two words might apply to the Hitler Germany, he demonstrated how an otherwise "civilized" nation, such as the United States, might embark on "autarky," as a short-range defense against totalitarian or "autarkic" states.

Underlying the entire situation from which "autarky" and even "autarchy" arise is the "master" trend of civilization, which, Dr. Lane claimed, is directed at greater interdependence among nations Maladjustments among nations make some seek "autarky" rather than economic if not political interdependence, he pointed out.

"With increasing civilization," he declared, "has come greater use of a greater variety of raw materials—through the stone, the bronze, and the iron age, to the present multi-metallic age," continued Dr. Lane.

In explaining the master trend, he said in this age "the quality of steel depends on admixture of other metals like vanadium, chromium, nickel, molybdenum, tungsten, to make the difference between 'tin hats' and bean-pots.

"Steel also has to compete for importance with aluminum, copper, nickel, magnesium, etc.," he continued. He showed how transportation also increased interdependence through its growing cheapness as an industrial aid.

As for "autarkic" trends, he pointed out that the following need not continue after a national defense and a constructive world peace have been organized: rationing, as of soap; saving, as of tinfoil; accumulating stocks, as of oil or cotton; developing supplies perhaps uneconomically but which can not be cut off (such as Canada's nickel, platinum, and asbestos); developing substitutes, such as aluminum for steel and copper; and "conquering" supplies, as Germany is doing.

German and Soviet Armies March in Norway and Baltic

STOCKHOLM, June 19 (AP)—Soviet Russian artillery, infantry, and cavalry units escorted by numerous squadrons of bombing planes and reinforced by tank and armored car detachments were reported today to have occupied all large towns in Lithuania, Estonia, and Latvia.

The Red Army also posted guards at railway stations and bridges while negotiations continued for establishment of pro-Soviet governments in the three Baltic States with whom the Soviet Union is strongly "implementing" its mutual-assistance pacts of last fall.

These reports came from correspondents of the Stockholm newspapers Aftonbladet and Tidningen in Riga, Latvia, and Kaunas, Lithuania. There were also rumors of German troop movements in East Prussia, facing expanding Baltic footholds, but they could not be substantiated.

Reliable diplomatic circles, however, say the Germans have been transporting new forces to Norway. One interpretation of this could be a plan of attack on the British Isles.

First indications of possible German intentions to make Norway into a protectorate were seen in presumably inspired editorials in Oslo newspapers which criticized King Haakon and Crown Prince Olaf for leaving Norway.

The editorials said Norway now must work out its own government.

When the Germans entered Narvik, Norway's far northern ore port, there were Finnish reports that the Soviet Union had increased its troops on the Finnish Salla frontier. Only the northern tip of Sweden and northern Finland separate the Narvik region from Russia.

Finns now say that blasting can be heard daily on the Karelian Isthmus frontier where the Russians are building the "Stalin Line," incorporating the Mannerheim fortifications won from Finland.

Kaunas dispatches to Aftonbladet said the newly formed Lithuanian Government had released 600 political prisoners and ordered dissolution of Parliament, this to be followed by new elections. The chief of the Lithuanian Government newspaper and other administrative employees have been discharged.

Whatever may be the purpose of Russian and German military activity, Sweden is steadily reinforcing its neutrality guard. King Gustaf's second son, Prince Wilhelm, declared in a recent speech that "a small nation has only itself to rely on" and "must be defended if the worst should happen."

Choices for French Navy: Fight, Scuttle, or Surrender

MADRID, June 19 (AP)—Large numbers of military planes, presumably French, have been seen flying south toward Africa, according to the Spanish State radio, quoting a dispatch from Palma, Mallorca.

Apparently they were escaping from France according to some plan of continuing resistance to the Germans, the announcer declared.

There was no information as to the present distribution of the French Fleet.

By Capt. Frederick L. Oliver
U. S. N. Retired
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

At this writing, the totalitarian Dictators' terms on which France may have peace have not been made public, but it is perfectly obvious that the surrender of a large part of the French Fleet, if not surrender in toto, will be demanded.

One of the lessons learned from the present war is that sea-power cannot operate within reach of masses of shore-based airplanes with its old time impunity. In other respects, however, command of the sea remains the effective means of warfare that was enunciated by Mahan, and Allied sea power is the barrier between the totalitarian states and their trade with countries overseas.

This barrier not only imposes hardship on their countries, but is personally humiliating to the dictatorial egos. Consequently the attempt to break this shackle will be a matter of first importance.

We have no exact knowledge of the present strengths of the vari-

Continued on Page 6, Column 1

Back to Indian Warfare

LONDON, June 19 (AP)—England has adopted early American anti-Indian defense tactics with the erection of blockhouses over the countryside to combat an expected German invasion, it was disclosed today.

War Minister Anthony Eden, in a written answer to a question in the House of Commons, said the following measures had "been noted":

1. Erection of blockhouses or elevated armored machine-gun posts in various parts of the country, especially flat areas;

2. Provision of rockets to spread the alarm of enemy parachute descents "with a view to possible interruption of telephonic and telegraphic communications";

3. Protection of busses and trucks with bullet-proof armor, arming them with Bren guns, and holding them at strategic points to guard against parachute landings, troop-carrying planes and speedboats.

4. Supplying arms to railway signal posts, especially in isolated areas, and adequate steps for the protection of locomotive sheds.

Mr. Eden told the House of Commons yesterday that more men had been taken into the military service in the past five weeks than in the first four months of the year.

He added it was "the determination of the Government to make the maximum use of manpower."

Mr. James Henderson Stewart, Liberal National, asked for assurances that thousands of men of 23 and upward who had registered and waited for months to be called to service would be called quickly because "their feeling of frustration and exasperation" was becoming intolerable.

Mr Eden replied merely that steps were being taken.

Right of Way Sought for Big Navy Bill

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 19—The national defense program rushed toward new record-breaking heights today as Congress began action on a request from Admiral Harold R. Stark, Chief of Naval Operations, that it authorize a 70 per cent increase in naval fighting strength at an estimated cost of $4,000,000,000.

Spurred by unanimous acceptance of the measure by the House Naval Affairs Committee, Administration leaders in Congress are seeking to obtain a right-of-way for the measure so that it may be disposed of before the week end. The present overwhelming concern with national defense is believed certain to insure the measure immediate consideration.

Representative Carl Vinson (D) of Georgia, Chairman, said today that the expansion bill recommended by the House Naval Committee yesterday has President Roosevelt's approval.

The proposed expansion in fighting power, now considered vital in the light of the latest events abroad, would provide for a two-ocean navy, a thing never before possessed by this country and hitherto considered as unnecessary. It would enable the United States to match any foreign combination that might be sent against it and would provide Atlantic and Pacific fleets, eac hcapable of independently defending American New World interests in its respective zone.

Would Take Until 1946

As outlined by Admiral Stark the gigantic program could not be completed until 1946, when the United States would possess approximately 750 fighting ships with a tonnage of 3,760,000 tons, in addition to 100,000 tons of auxiliary craft. This would mean some 200 more fighting ships than the Navy now possesses or which it has been granted permission to build.

Admiral Stark's recommendation was made in view of Navy Department apprehension over America's naval position in the event that Germany defeats Great Britain and obtains possession, not only of the present British and French navies, but also of the scores of heavy and light fighting craft now on British ways. With Japan already in possession of a navy seriously approaching the American Navy in fighting strength, a German victory might leave this country in a position where it would have to leave either the Atlantic or the Pacific virtually undefended, navy men point out.

The seriousness of the situation revealed by the expansion request is all the more apparent in that not over two months ago President Roosevelt and those Navy Department experts appearing before congressional naval committees declared that a two-ocean navy was not necessary and that an expansion in fighting strength ranging from 11 to 25 per cent was all that was necessary.

This, however, was before the defeat of France and Italian entrance into the war.

Speaking before the House Naval Affairs Committee, Admiral Stark said that the expansion program would give the United States an additional 385,000 tons in capital ships, 200,000 tons in airplane carriers, 420,000 tons in cruisers, 250,000 tons in destroyers and 70,000 tons in submarines.

In order to build these 1,325,000 additional tons, there would have to be a big expansion in the nation's present shipbuilding facilities, especially in the category of capital ships, where new construction is not expected to be under 45,000 tons a ship and where it may go considerably higher. The Navy expects to use more than $100,000,000 during the next fiscal year on such plant expansion.

In connection with the 420,000 additional cruiser tons requested, it is recalled that several days ago Representative Melvin J. Maas (R) of Minnesota, a member of the House Naval Affairs Committee, revealed that a new type of cruiser, ranging from 20,000 to 28,000 tons, was under consideration for Atlantic fleet duty. This type of ship would have great speed and would carry 11-inch guns, fitting it for duty off the eastern coast of South Africa, if necessary.

Ford to Build Engines

Washington today hailed the report that The Ford Motor Company was tooling its plant for the immediate mass production of the famous Rolls-Royce airplane engine. Plans call for a delivery of 3,000 such engines at a cost of $43,500,000, an amount which was tentatively included in the supplemental national defense appropriations bill by the Senate Appropriations Committee yesterday.

The news recalled the recent statement by Henry Ford that he could produce 1,000 planes a day and the reported statement by William Knudsen, President of General Motors Corporation and a member of the National Defense Advisory Commission, that if Mr. Ford said he could produce that many planes a day he could do it.

It is expected here that the Ford Company's extensive tooling facilities will enable it to transform its plant and begin production in record time.

This is taken as another indication that the confusion, which first seemed to surround plans to translate President Roosevelt's request for a national plane capacity of 50,000 a year into actuality, is being overcome and American industry is organizing successfully for the task.

'Suspended' Vacation

MAYSVILLE, Ky. (AP)—Street Commissioner Mike Gallenstein hasn't had a vacation in eight years.

City Commissioners said he wouldn't ask for one.

So, to give him a rest, they "suspended" him for 15 days—with pay.

Canadian-American Ties Strengthened

Wide World

American Career Diplomat Sent to Post at Ottawa

The Canadian Prime Minister, W. L. Mackenzie King, welcomes J. Pierrepont Moffat and Mrs. Moffat on their arrival. Mr. Moffat succeeds James R. H. Cromwell, who resigned in order to enter the senatorial race in New Jersey as the Democratic candidate. Mr. Moffat's distinguished services for the United States include posts at The Hague, Warsaw, Tokyo, Constantinople, and Sydney.

Full Military Accord: Canada's Aim With U. S.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, June 19—After years of hesitation on each side, Canada is ready now for the fullest military co-operation with the United States. Events of the last few days have swept away all the old barriers to a strong scheme of hemispheric defense. Where Canadian Governments of the past have felt that it was not possible, in the face of public opinion, to make detailed arrangements with the United States, now there will be no difficulty.

It is taken for granted here that the two countries will get together in planning their defenses, in locating plane bases and in arranging what each would do in the event of various eventualities

To both countries some such plan is now of vital importance—Canada because it is small and weak, the United States because its northern frontier is this country, which it has promised to protect, which it is bound to protect in its own interests.

Growing Co-operation

Already Canada and its neighbor have moved gingerly in the direction of detailed military planning. In 1938 they arranged the defenses of the Straits of Juan de Fuca, leading to Puget Sound, by joint conference, which fixed the location of guns on the Canadian side of the Straits to complement those on the American side. But, up to recent days at least, no further plans have been made between the two Army commands.

The expectation here is that staff talks between the two armies will get under way shortly. As Premier W. L. Mackenzie King is reportedly in almost daily communication with the White House by telephone, it is quite possible the groundwork for this collaboration already has been laid.

Actually only details have to be considered. The great principle of co-operation has been established, without formal proclamation by the disaster in Europe, by the realization among all Canadians that this country urgently needs the protection of the United States and must be prepared to carry its full share of the joint load.

The belief here is that a series of naval and plane bases will have to be established on both coasts of Canada and located so that they will provide an unbroken defensive system to be used jointly by the two countries if the need ever arises.

Canada's War Budget

For the costs of such undertakings Canada is not very well prepared at the moment, because of its enormous expenditures on the war. The budget about to be introduced in Parliament will be by far the largest ever known here. It will cut ordinary expenditures from some $550,000,000 to $450,000,000 but it may provide $700,000,000 for the war. The war figure, however, is only a guess, and will be largely exceeded as new costs arise. Probably about $1,000,000,000 will be spent on the war, if it continues, during the present fiscal year.

The present taxation structure will yield about $600,000,000 in revenue and the Government reportedly intends to increase tax rates to provide revenues of $800,000,000, as against the $500,000,000 which Canadians considered a serious burden before the war started. But if war costs continue to advance, the taxation laws may be reopened at a fall session of Parliament and rates increased still further.

In any case, Canada will shortly be paying such taxes as no part of North America has ever known. And, in addition, the Government will borrow a large part of the country's annual savings, generally estimated at $500,000,000 a year.

All calculations, however, are upset by the turmoil of events, military and economic. How, for example, President Roosevelt's plan for a new hemispheric economy will affect this country no one can foresee, but the feeling here is that Canada will shortly face larger decisions on its future trade than it has ever known in the overhaul of its peculiarly vulnerable and brittle economic system.

Canada Rushes Defense as War Comes Nearer

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, June 19—In the emergency facing Canada and the whole British Commonwealth the Dominion Government is assuming sweeping authority over the country's resources of men and material. In a bill passing through Parliament the authority is given the Government to mobilize the entire man power and material resources in the prosecution of the war.

Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King, who introduced the bill, told a tense House with hushed crowded galleries that the defeat of France had brought the war much nearer home to Canada. The British Isles, he said, "are threatened with invasion not as a remote possibility but as an impending actuality," It is therefore wholly apparent that additional measures "for the purpose of assisting the British and for the defense of Canada" be taken.

On the vexed question of conscription of man power, the bogey of political parties in Canada since the World War, the Prime Minister explained that conscription of men would apply only for service in Canada. The voluntary system will continue for overseas service. He was confident that there would continue to be adequate enlistment.

Power to Conscript Property

The mobilization of resources, the Premier said, "would not be confined to requiring the services of men and women. The Government will have power equally to call property and wealth, natural resources and industry to the defense of Canada."

Through national registration, which will commence immediately, a complete inventory will be made of Canada's man power and other resources. Armed forces, the Premier said, are only a part of the essential equipment of war. There are, for example, factory workers, transport workers, and farm laborers, all in their way as essential as soldiers, sailors, and airmen.

The registration will inform the Government of the resources of skilled labor, and will provide an adequate supply of labor for war industries and other essential services. The registration is also to serve as an additional precaution against "fifth column" activities. Applause greeted the announcement of conscription of all resources. Three of the four Members from Quebec opposed conscription of man power as unnecessary.

Leaders of Opposition groups, while in some cases critical of some aspects of the bill, all expressed approval and promised full co-operation with the Government. R. B. Hanson, Conservative leader, said that he with some of his colleagues had called yesterday on the Prime Minister and had urged the general policy announced by the Government. He had further asked that the Cabinet should be strengthened by the inclusion of outstanding citizens not perhaps connected with political parties.

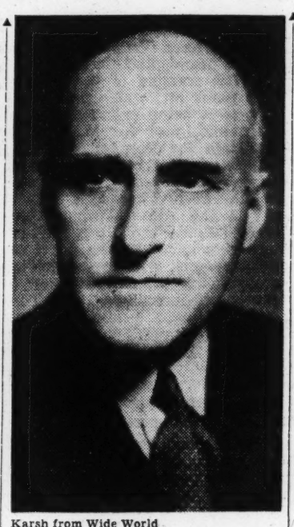
New Department of Services

It would not be a union but a truly National Government. The Prime Minister was noncommittal on the question but said he would probably later in the week announce increases in his Cabinet. He informed the House that a new department, that of National War Services, would be set up.

Its basic duty would be to coordinate the activities of voluntary war services throughout the country. It will deal with the offers to help in the war received from thousads of citizens. Among the duties of the new Minister and his staff will be the care and housing of evacuated children and refugees and the comfort of soldiers.

Britain's decision to "fight on" was also Canada's decision, said the Dominion Prime Minister. He had no word of criticism of France. "France," he said, "will arise with a new strength and a new glory from the bloodstained soil on which three times in the last 70 years she has fought so gallantly."

The rapid expansion in Canada's armed forces was explained to the House by the Acting Defense Minister, C. G. Power. During the speech of the Prime Minister it was announced that Canadian armed forces are on guard in Newfoundland and that a Canadian contingent is aiding in defense of Iceland.



Karsh from Wide World

Col. J. L. Ralston

Canada's new Minister of Finance in the Mackenzie King Cabinet.

declared in an order of the day that the British Empire will continue the struggle against Germany and Italy until victory is won.

"Difficult times lie ahead. They will, I know, be faced with the same spirit of calm and confidence in which we faced such crises before.

"Dictators fade away, the British Empire never dies."

Exchange Eased

WASHINGTON, June 19 (AP)—American residents of Canada will be exempt from certain wartime regulations governing the sale and disposition of currency and securities, the State Department announced yesterday.

Relaxation of the Canadian foreign exchange regulations was provided in an exchange of notes between the Canadian Government and J. Pierrepont Moffat, new United States Minister.

Ulster Prepares

BELFAST, June 19 (AP)—Northern Ireland is with Britain "to the end," Prime Minister Viscount Craigavon told the Commons today.

He said nothing would be left undone to secure the country against invasion and that Northern Ireland would be made "as safe as British forces and ourselves can make it."

Pledge by Labor

LONDON, June 19 (AP)—The National Council of Labor issued a statement yesterday pledging British workers to "give their utmost in every field of production and energy for which this crisis calls."

The Council, representing the entire British labor movement, declared "we are defending our liberty, fighting for our principles. The price of victory is the courage to endure."

Uruguay Weighs Nazi Plot Action

MONTEVIDEO, Uruguay, June 19 (AP)—After an all-night secret study of a special committee's report on charges of a Nazi plot to occupy Uruguay and turn it into a German colony, the Chamber of Deputies voted today to re-assemble June 24 to map a course of action.

The report declared that the existence of German motorcycle units composed of more than 150 persons each had been uncovered.

The investigators also said the German Legation at Montevideo was directing Nazi propaganda in Uruguay and harboring under diplomatic immunity the chief of the Nazi units in the country, who was identified as Julio Daldorf.

Wisconsin Musician Wins Rome Composition Prize

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 19—The Rome prize in musical composition, carrying with it a fellowship worth about $4,000 and two years' study and travel abroad, has been awarded to Arthur Kreutz, of La Crosse, Wis., it was announced by Deems Taylor, music critic and commentator, during the Sunday night concert of the National Broadcasting Company Symphony Orchestra. After announcement of the award, the orchestra gave the first public performance of Mr. Kreutz' composition, "Music for a Symphony Orchestra."

The term of the fellowship is two years, beginning in October, 1940. It provides for residence and study in Rome and six months' travel each year. In view of the spread of the European war to Italy, Mr. Kreutz said he would take advantage of the option to postpone his fellowship, adding that he would continue his studies in New York City.

'Dictators Fade'

CAIRO, June 19 (AP)—Gen. Sir Archibald Wavell, in command of British forces in the Middle East,

Alaska-Seattle Plane Service To Aid Territory's Defense

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 19—First regularly scheduled passenger flights between Seattle, Wash., and Juneau, Alaska, beginning June 20, are expected to give important impetus to the fast-growing defenses of that Territory, only an hour's flight over the Bering Strait from a new Russian air base in Siberia.

Neither Anthony J. Dimond, Alaskan delegate in Congress, nor the Army and Navy share the confidence of Col. Charles A. Lindbergh that temperature and rough terrain would protect Alaska from Japanese or Soviet invaders. They prefer to put their trust in the vast new defenses now being constructed there by the U. S. Government.

Though the first passenger flights between Alaska and the States will be made with flying boats, by September, 1941, Pan American Airways expects to be using huge 4-motored stratosphere planes requiring expansive landing fields and advanced technical aids that can be immediately shifted to military use in time of emergency.

At present national defense in Alaska consists of 300 infantrymen, according to Mr. Dimond, but three large air bases are already under construction and appropriations are on the way for two more.

Last fall the United States Army Air Corps started work on a $4,000,000 air station at Fairbanks, where Army fliers will learn about airplane operations in sub-zero temperatures. Two days ago, Congress passed an appropriation for a $12,000,000 air base at Anchorage.

The Navy is now building two air bases in Alaska, one at Sitka in the southeastern part of the Territory and a second at Kodiak, in the south central area. A new Navy appropriation bill carries funds for a third navy base at Unalaska on the eastern end of the Aleutian Islands, nearest point to Siberia. Hangars, shops, radio stations, power plants and extra-large runways will be erected at all these points, giving the United States its first real seat of military operations in the northern Pacific.

The Civil Aeronautics Authority has recently set up headquarters in Anchorage, Alaska, taking over and extending the weather reporting operations of the Alaska Aeronautics and Communications Commission. Plans are underway for the establishment of direction radio aids at a dozen important centers to mark the path for stratosphere planes that fly at 22,000 feet above Alaska's sleet and snow storms.

Roosevelt's Speech Hailed Generally in South America

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BOGOTA, Colombia — Enrique Santos, newspaperman and brother of President Santos, declared here that the speech of President Roosevelt was of more value to the Allies than Italy's entrance in the war was to Germany. He was confident that, sooner or later, it meant that the United States would intervene with arms. Then, he said, the 21 American Republics would take joint action and the New World would restore the principles of liberty and justice.

The newspaper El Liberal, published in this city, stated that President Roosevelt and the entire American Nation understood the incompatibility of European imperialistic power and grandeur forged by the sword with American continental freedom and security. It considered the principal menace to American integrity was economic more than military.

Luis Cano, author of an editorial in El Espectador, referring to the possible "disastrous effects" of continued continental neutrality, advocated an early meeting of Foreign Ministers to decide common action to meet the threat of European aggression, "an eventuality daily more evident."

The newspaper La Nacion of Santiago, Chile, welcomed the "clarity and decision" of the speech. There can be no illusions about the "good intentions" of the totalitarian Powers, it said; "they wish to rule the world and reduce it to slavery. They intend to employ all the force of their infernal war machines simply because they cannot impose their doctrines by reason and persuasion. How can they speak of civilization and culture in face of the bombing of open towns, the destruction of hospitals and the machine-gunning of innocents?"

In Lima, where the Italian colony is strongly established, the Peruvian newspapers gave prominence to the Roosevelt phrase describing Mussolini's conduct toward France. They agreed that Italy had committed an error to co-operate in the attempted establishment of Germa hegemony.

Argentina Considers Expropriation Moves

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina, June 19 (AP)—Expropriation of all foreign-owned public utilities companies is proposed in a bill introduced in the Argentine Senate by Senator Matias Sanchez Sorondo, Conservative.

The measure would authorize a Government bond issue of 1,500,000,000 pesos (about $450,000,000) to indemnify foreign concerns.

At the same time it was reported by reliable sources that the Government was planning to propose expenditure of 600,000,000 pesos (about $180,000,000) for purchase of additional material for the Army and Navy.

The Government already has initiated steps to increase the Air Force by the purchase of 400 planes and some antiaircraft weapons.

No Parking on Credit

CLEVELAND, Ohio (AP)—A motorist parked his car in a metered space and left a note saying: "Officer—will leave another nickel if I am late—the owner."

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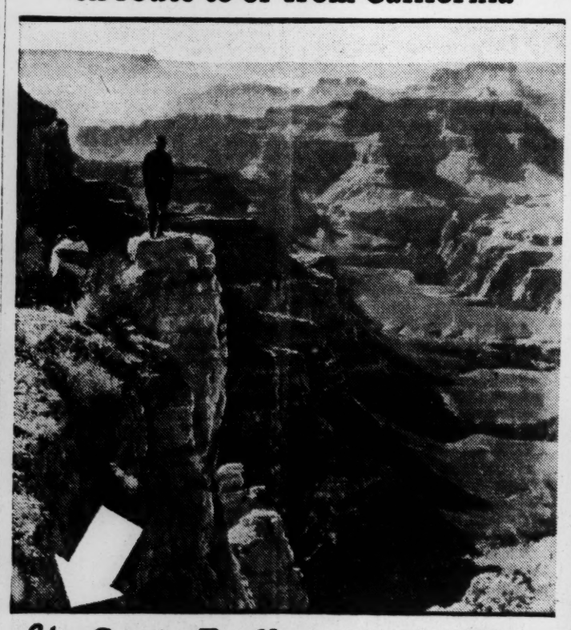

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Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy

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Washington Sideglances

President's press conference outgrows oval room—World War 'fifth column' phrase revived—New French attaché is American citizen—Symbol of Fascism on dime opposed—Noise for Congress.

By the Monitor's Washington Bureau

Washington

Inquiring Press: President Roosevelt's press conferences are just about to outgrow his good-sized, oval-shaped office. By actual count at one of last week's conferences there were 182 correspondents and government publicity agents, exclusive of Secret Service men and White House secretaries.

Divided Loyalties: Henry A. Wallace, Secretary of Agriculture, has another name for "fifth columnists." In a speech this week, he referred to them as "hyphenated Americans." This phrase was widely used during the World War.

Woman's Plea: If enough Senators read the poem Katherine Garrison Chapin, wife of Francis Biddle, Solicitor General of the United States, has just had published in The Nation, Congress may yet put through the anti-lynching law.

Mrs. Biddle's poem, "And They Lynched Him on a Tree" has been set to music by William Grant Still, Negro composer, and will have its premiere at the Lewisohn Stadium in New York City on June 24.

Mrs. Biddle denies her poem is "propaganda." She describes it as "a human document sung in the rhythmic expression of poetry through music and thence to the hearts of the people. It is," she says, "the heart, the intelligence, that overcomes and eliminates intolerance and the blow of intolerance upon the land."

Honorary Citizen: Count Rene de de Chambrun, just arrived to be assistant military attaché at the French Embassy, is an American citizen. An old American statute confers state citizenship on all lineal descendants of General Lafayette, who helped this Nation in its early hour of need.

According to the Constitution, citizens of a State are citizens of the United States.

Count de Chambrun's roots in America go even deeper. His mother is the former Clara Longworth, sister-in-law of Alice Roosevelt Longworth.

E Pluribus Unum: The bald eagle, symbol of American strength, having been saved to posterity by a new law prohibiting anyone from possessing one without a permit, Congress is now turning its attention to a proposal to "take the Fascist emblem off future American dimes."

In an open letter to Congress, J. Henry Smythe, Jr., of New York, calls attention to the bundles of rods with axes protruding, now adorning the Nation's 10-cent pieces. That, he reasons, is the fasces, borne by Roman magistrates as badges of authority, from it the Fascist Party derives its name. "Let's stop advertising Fascism," urges Mr. Smythe.

Too Much Noise:? Congressmen who want to adjourn soon may win yet. Testimony on the second deficiency appropriation bill, just published, shows that the roofs of both the Senate and House chambers are in bad repair and need approximately $585,000 worth of work done this summer when Congressmen normally would be out campaigning.

Clear Rear-Window Vision Ordered In California Autos

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SACRAMENTO, Calif. — Although automobile trunks and luggage compartments have grown larger in the last few years, Chief E. Raymond Cato of the California Highway Patrol still finds it necessary to give a yearly warning to prospective campers who pile back seats so high with beans, blankets and tents that the driver cannot see other cars approaching from the rear.

California motorists and visitors who travel with all of their belongings including the kitchen stove must be told yearly that the driver's rear window vision must not be hampered unless the car is equipped with a fender or side mirror which will reflect to the driver a view of the highway to the rear for at least 200 feet.

With the narrowing of running boards in late model cars, the trend has been to pile up equipment into the back seat, Chief Cato says. But for those who drive cars that still have running boards, the State law requires that none of the load shall extend beyond the line of the hub caps on the left side and no more than six inches beyond hub caps on the right side of the car.

Orchids for a Modest Budget

Carl Meizer

Rocky Mountain Orchids

Of the sort Stuart A. Mace, Denver botanist, hopes to develop for commercial use.

Stuart A. Mace

Denver botanist, climbing the Rockies in search of orchids.

Miniature Mountain Orchid Sought to Cut Floral Costs

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

DENVER, Colo—High up in the near-by Rockies, Stuart A. Mace, youthful Denver botanist, believes lies the secret for developing in commercial quantities a miniature, but extremely colorful, orchid which can be sold for only a fraction of what the larger varieties now bring at the florist shop.

Young Mr. Mace takes his flowers seriously. He is working his way through Grinnell College at Grinnell, Iowa, with his own floral establishment. His success has been made on the campus because of carrying out his ingenuity of selling flowers to fit the personality of the recipient.

In the winter at college he and his student-partner go about their business of making up corsages and bouquets for his collegiate clientele, but in the summer he goes mountain climbing "just for fun." But it has been on these trips that he has carefully studied the habits of the mountain orchids, the results of which are now guiding many of his experiments at the famous Shaw Gardens in St. Louis.

Search for Orchids

Mr. Mace knows why he wants to develop a small but vividly hued orchid for the commercial market. Simply because there would be a big demand for such a flower in the first place. It would be different. Then, too, florists often have desired such a small blossom which could be made into a hair corsage or one for around the neck.

He knows that he could use such flowers in his own business and his list of "catalogued" young women customers would soon add these small orchids to their list of favorites.

By way of explanation, it might be said that Mr. Mace has a unique way of doing business. He keeps a large book listing all of the women students enrolled at Grinnell. Opposite each name is a list of the type and color of her formal dresses, the color of her hair and her favorite flower.

Custom-Built Corsage

When a young man comes into Mr. Mace's store to order a corsage for "his best girl," the only questions asked are, "With whom have you a date?" and "How much do you want to pay?" The young about two weeks early in June a telephone call to the girl, finding out which dress she will wear that night and he goes to work on a custom-built corsage.

Mr. Mace has found that the mountain orchids grow in great profusion near here, and few peopeople have ever seen them in bloom. This, he explains, is because they burst into bloom for only about two weeks early in June when there is still considerable snow in the mountains at high altitudes.

Restricted Field

Last summer Mr. Mace found his greatest number of blooming orchids in the rare altitudes of the Ten Mile Range east of the historic gold mining town of Leadville. Other varieties of the same specie have been found on the slopes of the Sangre de Cristo Range.

In general, he has found that the orchids cannot be found below 9,000 feet above sea level or above 10,500. They are found in regions of heavy filtered shade in dense groves of aspen trees or pines, where the only light they get is flickering due to the flimsy branches waving in the breeze.

The contour of the terrain on which the orchids grow is such that there is perfect drainage. They are saprophytes, too, living on decayed wood and the mold of leaves which have fallen.

Identical with the orchids of larger varieties, the mountain flowers have been found in various kinds of whites with pecular markings, faded pinks and yellows. One very rare type found was of deep orchid cerise with a yellow lip and the slipper veiled with maroon markings.

Many Advantages

Diameter of these orchids is about an inch and a half. Their stems are from eight to ten inches.

Whereas the growing of most orchids takes from around nine years or longer to develop each blossom, these, according to Mr. Mace, bloom the second year after the seed is dropped.

Mr. Mace claims that these orchids, besides being perfect in size for unusual corsages, have better shipping qualities than present orchids and remain fresh longer. He has made several shipping tests and found that they have remained in good condition although in shipment for as long as seven days.

Now the problem is this: Can these same plants be grown at lower altitudes and can they be given the right diet of air and water with mold and fungus food artificially administered?

At the Shaw Gardens Mr. Mace is now working with 24 of these plants trying to germinate seed and adopt the artificial conditions of watering and lighting to those of the steep mountain side.

'Moral Rearmament' Approved At Sessions in San Francisco

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO — Declaring that America must be prepared "not only in planes and ships and tanks, but in men prepared morally and spiritually to make the Nation strong," Dr. Frank N. D. Buchman, initiator of Moral Re-Armament, told citizens here that "the eleventh hour has struck."

A week of meetings, teas, luncheons, and receiving of messages from various sections of America marked the second anniversary of the movement. Boston, Detroit, Los Angeles, Seattle, Cincinnati, Atlanta, Syracuse, Memphis, Louisville, and Cleveland sent special representatives to the M. R. A. meetings here. In addition, more than 600 messages from various persons, including mayors of other cities, were received at M. R. A. headquarters indorsing the "call for a fear-free America."

Massachusetts, Arizona, Idaho, Oregon, and California officially indorsed the program. In addition, such high Federal officials as Charles A. Edison, Secretary of the Navy; Harry H. Woodring, Secretary of War, and William B. Bankhead, Speaker of the House of Representatives, indorsed M. R. A. objectives in special telegrams.

"You are making our task of Government easier," Speaker Bankhead wired. "A free nation cannot impose unity on its people. It can only create unity by evoking from its people a common loyalty stronger than individual and partisan self-interests."

Mr. Edison wired, "All the ships and guns and material defense we could produce would avail us little unless behind them stands a united people—a people whose faith in God and in those moral attributes that have made America great remain militant and unshaken. Moral re-armament shares equally in importance with material re-armament in these critical days, as always."

Dr. Buchman in his talk said that "a nonstop assembly line" is needed for creating nationl character, with the same speed and efficiency as producing planes. In his effort to unite America through M. R. A. Dr. Buchman cited his success in bringing together representatives of labor and capital "to work things out."

Taking part in the meetings was Mrs. Thomas Edison Hughes, who said that if women make sure the atmosphere of the home is right, "certainly their combined influence on national life would be great."

Johnson Lists Food As Defense Problem

CHICAGO (*AP*)—The American soldier's traditional insistent demand, "when do we eat," creates one of the Nation's primary problems of defense, says Louis Johnson, Assistant Secretary of War.

While "nothing is more important to an army, especially an American army, than food," he said that feeding troops at home is one thing and supplying them with plenty of well-balanced rations when they are outside the national boundaries is quite another matter.

Mr. Johnson said he was not referring to possibilites of another expeditionary force to France and "on the contrary, I am unalterably opposed to the use of troops in Europe," but he added: "It must be recognized, however, that the United States is committed to a policy of hemisphere defense. . . . It may be incumbent upon us to dispatch troops to points anywhere from Point Barrow to Tierra del Fuego. . . . and to fight efficiently, they will have to have a well-balanced diet."

Southeastern Europe Scanned at Institute

By R. H. Markham
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHARLOTTESVILLE, Va., June 18—"Russia, the Balkans and the War" was the topic of the morning discussions at the Institute of Public Affairs held under the auspices of the University of Virginia.

Two Hungarians spoke on Southeast Europe. One, Dr. Gabor de Bessenyey, a journalist and lecturer, made an appeal for the restoration of Hungary. He asked America's good will and assistance in partially dismembering Yugoslavia and Rumania in favor of that country.

Dr. Emil Lengyel, the second Hungarian, Professor of History and Economics at Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute, and author of a recent book, "The Danube," spoke on "disruptive and constructive forces in Southeast Europe."

He told of Southeast European history and painted a portrait of its racial composition. He stressed that after years of strife the nations living there have come to have a high regard for peace. He closed by saying that those people had learned their lesson and he would not be at all surprised if the supposedly backward Southeast Europe was the first part of that continent to show the way toward union. "I have not abandoned the hope," he said, "that after this day of judgment comes man's resurrection to a better life."

Red-Nazi Alliance Questioned

Speaking on "Brown and Red Imperialism," Henry C. Wolfe, author and lecturer, said: "The Nazi-Soviet relationship is not based on friendship. It is not a genuine alliance. Their co-operation could end just as suddenly as it started. Stalin's plan was to give Hitler just enough economic help to keep the war going, but not enough aid to enable the Nazis to win. Because the Nazis have been winning, the Soviet has been quietly throwing its economic and political resources against the Nazis. If Germany loses the struggle, the Nazis will undoubtedly thrust a defeated Reich into the arms of Stalin."

Peter F. Drucker, economist, journalist, and lecturer, in speaking on "The Economic Requirements of Lasting Peace in Europe," said: "The most obvious and most important of the economic realities of the European situation today is the steady deterioration of Europe's competitive position in the world.

"Parallel to that deterioration in Europe's international economic position is the steady deterioration of England's position and the gradual rise of Germany to economic leadership. The third major economic problem is that of the peasant countries between Russia and Germany. It is obvious that the present war does not do anything to bring these problems nearer to a solution.

Must Be Borne Now

Dr. Ernest Minor Patterson, Professor of Economics at the University of Pennsylvania, in speaking on "The Impact of the War on the Economy of the United States," said: "The real economic burdens accruing from this war must be borne here and now. They cannot be passed on to later generations. As much as possible of the public expense should be met by taxation. Government bonds should not be sold on a 'borrow and buy' basis."

At the night session Dr. Frank Kingdom, President of the University of Newark, made an unusually impressive address on "American Unity." He said: "We need not only military force but a power that lies deep in the souls of men. Our first line of defense is moral. The call of the hour is not to ease but to duty. The summons is to men and women and youth to keep faith with goodness, truth, and justice. The time for selfish greed and smart flippancy has passed. Soberly, even contritely, each of us must find the place of his responsibility and all of us together work as one for the preservation of our liberties and the glory of our country."

Forthcoming Sentinel Articles

In the Christian Science Sentinel for June 29 will appear an article, "Do Christian Scientists Believe in War?" by Albert F. Gilmore. This article is based on an editorial by Judge Septimus J. Hanna, which was published in The Christian Science Journal of June, 1898, with the knowledge and approval of Mary Baker Eddy. Preceding this article will be a reprint of Mrs. Eddy's poem, "The United States to Great Britain."

The number will also include The Christian Science Board of Directors' message to the General Activities Meeting delivered on June 4, as well as two religious editorials, lecture notices, testimonies of healing, and other regular features of this periodical.

Other articles in this issue of the Christian Science Sentinel will be: Rock (Poem) by Dorothea Sturdivant Fagan; Building for Eternity by Herman S. Rosenbaum; "Knock, and it shall be opened unto you" by Else L. A. Buchenberger; Persistence in Truth by William S. Beach; One Divine Influence by Caroline B. Wingert; and Exhortation (Poem) by Robert Ellis Key.

Wage-Hour Law Exempts Fighters of Forest Fires

WASHINGTON, June 19 (*AP*)—The wage-hour administration ruled today that employees of lumber and other companies are exempt from the provisions of the wage-hour law while fighting forest fires. Employers claiming this exemption were directed to submit a special form to their local forest officer for certification.

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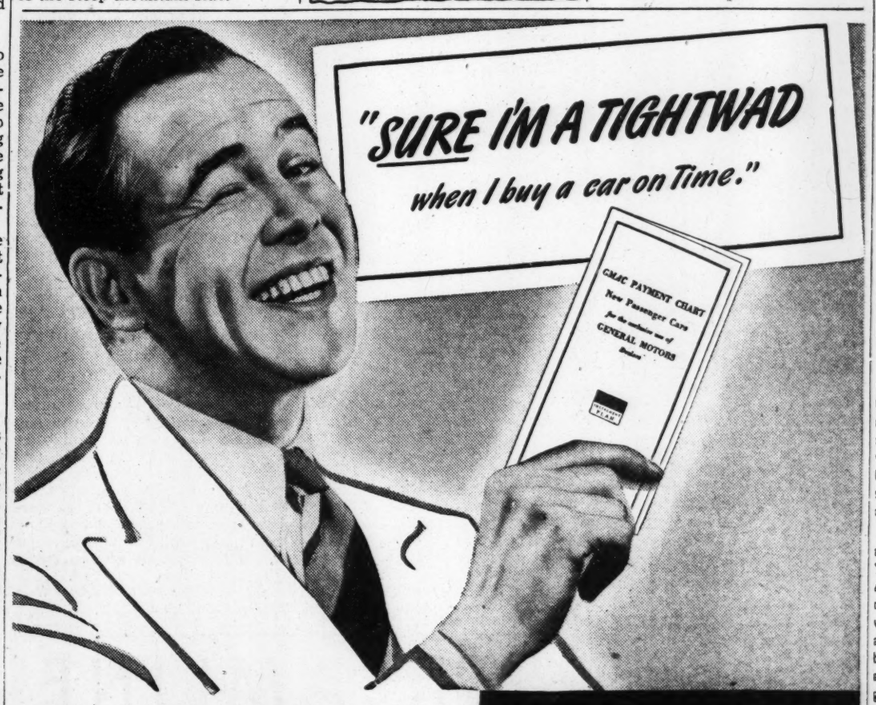

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Great Britain and Japan Reach Tientsin Accord

LONDON, June 19 (AP) — The signature in Tokyo of a British-Japanese agreement settling several points of their Tientsin controversy was announced today in the House of Commons by Mr. Richard Austen Butler, Undersecretary for Foreign Affairs.

Barricades around the British concession in the North China city were being removed as a result of the new accord.

The military blockade of both the British and French concessions at Tientsin has been maintained for more than a year, causing friction and inconvenience to foreign business in North China.

The agreement provides for police suppression of terrorist acts in Tientsin and more effective maintenance of law and order in the city. It deals with the disputed issues of currency circulation and custody of silver reserves deposited by the Chinese Government in banks in the British Concession.

Mr. Butler said the pact provides that about one-tenth of the silver—the total value of which is about $12,000,000 (U. S.)—will be used to relieve distress in North China famine areas. The balance will stay in the banks until there is a final decision on its disposition.

The Japanese had demanded that all the silver be turned over to the Japanese-controlled puppet regime at Peiping.

Mr. Butler said that Great Britain welcomed conclusion of the agreement, result of long negotiations between Ambassador Sir Robert Leslie Craigie and Japanese officials. He was confident, he asserted, that it would remove some of the disabilities under which British and other third power nationals had been suffering in China.

The silver was called in in 1935 by the Chinese Government in favor of a managed paper currency and part of the metal was retained by Chinese National Banks at Tientsin to back the currency. The Government of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek claims title to the silver but was unable to get it out of Tientsin ahead of the Japanese invasion of 1937.

Barrier Racket

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

SHANGHAI — Information received here from impartial foreign sources in Tientsin confirms earlier reports that the Japanese barrier "precautions" about the British Concession had deteriorated into a well-organized and lucrative racket.

Those who operated the racket were Chinese. Behind them, it is clear, must have been Japanese, who could not be identified but who apparently traced back to the military. Without connivance of the Japanese military the groundwork for the racket—deliberate holding up of traffic which has not paid its secret tariff—could not have been maintained, while on the contrary it would have been a simple matter to squash the smoothly working machine.

Motor trucks, it is declared, were held in line for anything from five to 15 days unless payment of a "squeeze" ranging from $200 to $800 Chinese currency (Federal Reserve notes) was paid to Chinese brokers. As the rental rate of the trucks is $8 an hour, it was an economically sound proposition to make the payment, for immediately after it was made the truck was allowed to go through, according to the Tientsin informant.

Chinese desiring to pass the barrier were exposed to a similar squeeze. The story of a foreigner with two servants is revealing. One of these, when he was to pass the barrier point, was given one Chinese dollar with which he bribed a Chinese policeman to escort him to a point where the electrified wire was "dead." He leaped over safely under the police escort. The other servant was an old man not up to such gymnastics. He was given $3, which he gave to a Chinese policeman in charge of the line. This resulted in his being escorted to the head of the queue.

People without bribe money stood in the line from one to two days while the Japanese took groups of five at a time and searched them thoroughly.

Foreigners in general were understood to be experiencing less difficulty than hitherto in getting through the huts provided for the searching.

Chile Curbs Nazis

ANTOFAGASTA, Chile, June 19 (AP)—For flying Nazi flags in port here in celebration of German victories in Europe the captain of the German freighter Rakotis was fined 100 gold pesos—about $26.

Maritime authorities held the flag-flying violated Chilean neutrality regulations.

Germans Claim Half of France and Continue Drive

French Government orders civilian population to remain at home—Ships evacuating British.

By the Associated Press

Pending armistice negotiations, German forces pushed ahead in France and today claimed to have occupied approximately half of the country. Their movements included a quick advance through Normandy and Brittany in which they were reported to have occupied the port of Cherbourg and the railroad center of Rennes, while another column pushed on toward Lyon, and another occupied the manufacturing city of Nancy.

The French Government, which had ordered troops to continue fighting until an armistice had been agreed upon, declared all cities of more than 20,000 population "open." This is the military device that spared Paris a siege.

The Government also ordered an end to all removal of populations by military leaders and advised the civilians themselves to remain in their homes as the safest place they could be.

The French High Command announced that the Germans had pushed "deep into Normandy and Brittany," reaching the big Channel port of Cherbourg and, to the south, the town of Rennes.

The Germans gained also in the center, crossing the Loire River between Orleans and Nevers, and "continued to advance" down the eastern side of the country alongside the Swiss border.

In Alsace and Lorraine, in northeastern France, trapped French troops were said to be "holding the enemy."

The German line, French dispatches said, now runs from near Cherbourg south to Rennes, east to Orleans, southeast to Nevers and then east to the Swiss border near Pontarlier. North of this line, in German hands, lies about one-third of France, geographically speaking, and much more than that in terms of industry, commerce, tradition, and prestige.

Four French Armies Active

Four French armies were conducting the retreating resistance.

The first, having fallen back from the Seine, was at the western end of the German line. The second was along the Loire River in the region of Orleans. The third, originally in the Maginot Line, was said to have withdrawn in "good order," although its movements were kept secret. The fourth army was in the Alps, intact while taking "necessary measures" to protect its left flank.

As the Germans pushed their drive Minister of the Interior Charles Pomaret announced the new policy of ending civilian flights.

"The War Minister and I," he said, "have ordered the Generals commanding the military regions of France and the Prefects to halt inexorably any exodus of populations, which exposes them to the worst distress.

"The roads of France are no longer the place for a great people who do not wish to die. Each civilian must remain at his place . . . even if his region is not being invaded by the enemy."

"You are safer in your cities, villages, and homes," he advised civilians.

The movement of refugees has created a serious situation in Bordeaux, the population of which has been swollen to a point far out of proportion to its facilities.

Hundreds of people sleep in their cars. Sidewalks are so crowded that thousands have to walk in the streets. Traffic is so dense that cars can hardly move. Through it all, however, the people are taking it well, and there is no sign of disorder.

Tours is like Bordeaux, teeming with great crowds of refugees. Regular meals and lodging are next to impossible to get.

German Communiqué

The German High Command reported the crossing of the River Loire at several new points and asserted that German troops were advancing in Burgundy and marching toward Lyons, the great industrial center of the southeast.

It said Nancy had been captured and also the Rhine-Marne Canal east of that city.

West of Mulhouse in Alsace, the High Command said, German troops arriving from Belfort joined hands with German troops from the upper Rhine region. Apparently this closed the last gap in German lines around the Maginot Line. Mulhouse and Belfort lie near the southern end of the line.

Meanwhile other German forces drove deep into the Vosges Mountains at the rear of the southern Maginot Line.

Meanwhile the Spanish state radio, quoting a dispatch from Palma, Mallorca, in the Mediterranean, said that squadrons of planes, presumably French, had been seen flying south toward Africa. Apparently they were escaping from France, the announcer said.

British Board Ships

As for the British force in France, all that was left of it tramped through the cobblestoned streets of a French port to waiting ships, bound for home.

There were no cheers as they passed this time, although there were no signs of antagonism.

During the withdrawal, the German air force was remarkably quiet.

The debarkation port had not been bombed, although three big German seaplanes had flown over amid a hail of antiaircraft fire.

By a Staff Artist

Occupied Geographical Area About One-Third but Most Important

Arrows point position of Germans' continued thrusts "deep into France," which Nazi Command claims has brought half of the French Nation under domination of the northern conqueror.

Exit of British Children 'Urgent'

LONDON, June 19 (AP)—Mr. Clement R. Attlee, Lord Privy Seal and Government spokesman in the House of Commons, told the House today that the removal of a proportion of British children to overseas countries was a "matter of the utmost urgency."

Mr. Attlee announced the establishment of an executive body called the Children's Overseas Reception Committee to deal with the problem.

The departmental committee which has been considering offers from the United States, the Dominions and elsewhere has presented a report, Mr. Atlee said, which the Government regarded as a basis for negotiations with the Dominion Governments.

Hawaiian Troops Alert In Defense Maneuvers

HONOLULU (AP)—Alerting of troops of the Hawaiian Department said in army circles to presage a series of maneuver problems interspersed with frequent rests for the soldiers while live ammunition, steel helmets, and other new equipment was issued.

Antiaircraft batteries, coast artillery guns, and searchlights were manned and municipal installations were guarded. The entire tempo of the military machine on Oahu Island was being speeded. Civilians without credentials were barred from some posts.

Nazis Raid English Coast; British Fliers Bomb Oil Tanks

By the Associated Press

Britain and Germany undertook simultaneous large-scale air raids on each other's territory yesterday, with an estimated 100 Nazi warplanes raiding objectives along the English East Coast, and British planes causing damage in many cities of Western Germany.

The German midnight-to-dawn attack resulted in 12 civilian fatalition and 13 persons injured, although other damage was reported to have been slight. Seven of the German raiders were reported shot down.

The British air raid, which lasted for nearly three hours, was said to have destroyed military objectives in at least 12 cities, including the firing of several large oil supply tanks. Two British planes were reported lost.

The German raiders appeared in Essex, Suffolk, Cambridgeshire, Lincolnshire, Northamptonshire, and Yorkshire, as well as along the Thames. Several houses in an East Coast town were destroyed.

Harmless Explosions

The British Press Association said the bombs dropped on the Thames — bottleneck of British shipping—exploded harmlessly in marshes.

Raid warnings lasted for nearly four hours at some East Coast centers, and dawn was breaking as people streamed out of shelters.

Antiaircraft batteries were in almost continuous action for more than two hours.

What appeared to be flares were dropped by planes before explosions shook houses in Norfolk.

The British Air Ministry announced that Royal Air Force bombers had made a new series of raids on military objectives at Gelsenkirchen, Homburg, Wanne Eickel, Essen, Dollbergen, Hamburg, Aachen, Duisburg, Rheydt, Cologne, and Coblenz.

An Air Ministry communiqué said that in the Ruhr Valley oil storage centers at Gelsenkirchen, Homburg, and Wanne Eickel were subjected to a series of attacks by strong forces of aircraft. The Communiqué added in part:

"High explosives and incendiary bombs were dropped on the Homburg oil tanks. The raids lasted for nearly three hours and the many fires started in the target area culminated in one great conflagration which, after burning strongly for about 20 minutes, died away, leaving a column of black smoke towering nearly 2,000 feet into the air.

Tanks Set Ablaze

"Two separate fuel installations were attacked at Gelsenkirchen, a great industrial center to the northeast of Essen. Both targets were repeatedly hit. Oil tanks were set alight and an enormous green flash lit up by the center of the largest refinery.

"Successive relays of aircraft set more tanks alight and demolished buildings, railway lines, and the junction. Strong opposition was encountered from ground defenses but though two of the aircraft engaged in this operation were hit both were able to complete their task and to return safely to their base.

"At Wanne Eickel, near Bochum, the fires started were still seen to be burning two hours later.

"Large oil storage plants at Dollbergen, east of Hanover, and at Hamburg, were also attacked in the early hours of this morning. Incendiary bombs dropped by the first raiders to reach Dollbergen started fires on such a scale that flames were visible from 35 miles away.

"Refinery buildings in the center of the plant were repeatedly hit, storage tanks were set ablaze, and at the height of the raid the whole target area was described by one of the bomber craws as 'a mass of flames.'

Blaze Visible for Miles

"A great blaze visible from many miles away was also started at Hamburg, where one of the largest of the oil storage plants in Northwest Germany was hit. At this target a particularly violent explosion occurred a full minute after a salvo of bombs had been seen to burst.

"Other formations of night raiders attacked marshaling yards and busy railway junctions from Hamm in the north to Aachen in the west and along the Rhine from Duisburg to Coblenz.

"A salvo of high-explosive bombs which fell in the middle of a crowded marshaling yard at Hamm started a fire which could be seen by the raiders' crew for 30 minutes after leaving the town.

"Goods yards at Aachen, Rheydt, and Cologne were repeatedly hit. At Coblenz and Essen main-line tracks as well as marshaling yards were hit, the damage inflicted on the metals being plainly visible in bright moonlight.

Airdromes Bombed

"At Duisburg in the Ruhr many hits were registered on the center of the main marshaling yard and a series of blue fires broke out as if an electrified system had been hit. Three airdromes in Germany where night flying is in progress also were bombed in the course of the night's offensive.

"At one near Barmen large fires were started along the airdrome buildings.

"In a surprise attack on Amsterdam Airport at Schiophol hangars and buildings on the northeast side of the landing ground were hit and an enemy aircraft caught by the low-flying British raider as it was about to land was attacked by machine-gun fire from both front and rear turrets and sent diving headlong into the ground.

"From these extensive operations two of our aircraft are missing."

Old Strasbourg Again Becomes Question Mark

BERLIN, June 19 (AP)—The German High Command announced tonight that the Luneville fortress, Toul, and Strasbourg had been occupied by German troops.

[Once more historic Strasbourg yields. The capital of Alsace with its garrison of 17,000 men surrendered to the Germans on Sept. 28, 1871, after the city and famous cathedral had been extensively damaged in the Franco-Prussian War. Its status, one of eight stone pavilions built by the sculptor Gabriel around the Place de la Concorde in Paris, was then hung with crepe and wreaths, and on a shield appeared the date of its capitulation and the question "When?"

That question was answered on Nov. 22, 1918, and the mourning was with proper ceremony removed from the statue as Alsace was surrendered to the French.

Today a new "When?" must be written in every French heart.]

More Asbestos

OTTAWA—Asbestos production in Canada during January, 1940, amounted to 26,651 tons compared with 18,780 tons in January, 1939.

French General Appeals For Franco-British Union

LONDON, June 19 (AP)—Gen. Charles de Gaulle, French Undersecretary of National Defense in the resigned Reynaud Government, declared last night that union of Great Britain and France, plus the vast industrial stores of the United States, would enable the Allies "to crush our enemies."

Speaking out in favor of British-French Union, a British suggestion which the Reynaud Government turned down and led to its resignation last Sunday, M. de Gaulle in a radiocast from London declared:

"Whatever happens, the flames of French resistance must and shall not be extinguished. Believe me, I speak with knowledge when I tell you the same methods which have brought about our defeat can quite well one day bring victory.

"France with her vast empire behind her can unite with the British Empire and utilize to the full, as England is doing, the vast industrial resources of the United States.

"In spite of all our mistakes, all our deficiencies, and all our sufferings there are in the universe sufficient means to enable us one day to crush our enemy.

"The generals who for many years have commanded the French armies have formed a government. That government, alleging that our armies have been defeated, has opened negotiations with the enemy to put an end to the fighting.

"We certainly have been and still are submerged by the mechanical strength of the enemy both on land and in the air . . . The tanks, airplanes and tactics of the Germans astounded our generals to such an extent they have been brought to the pass where they are today.

"But has the last word been said?

"No!"

He invited all French officers and men in Britain "who may arrive here with or without arms," engineers and skilled armaments workers to "get in touch with me." Authoritative London circles said General de Gaulle was "undoubtedly underlining an opinion strongly held and supported in France and Britain—that France could and should fight on."

It was added that the radiocast should not be considered as encouraging a separatist movement in France.

Paris Resentment

PARIS, June 19 (By courier to Aachen and telephone to Berlin) (AP)—The suit for peace of the apparently beaten French Government has unleashed much resentment—fascist and otherwise—in German-occupied Paris against the regime which brought France to defeat.

Marshall Henri Philippe Pétain, now Premier, still commands respect as a venerable warrior who took on a crushing charge in a time of peril, but the presence in his cabinet of several holdovers of the previous Ministry indicates to Parisians that his present government will be only temporary, even if a peace with Germany does not bring changes.

What the future holds no one knows, but it is significant that current opinion is strongly Rightist.

The two principal organs of opinion allowed to resume publication under German occupation are the Rightist paper Le Matin and the semi-Fascist Victoire.

Victoire published the news of Premier Pétain's appeal for peace, denouncing Paul Reynaud for carrying on the war "against the will of the country," and "without caring for the lives of our soldiers" after the fight already was lost.

M. Reynaud is widely reported in Germany and Italy to have left southern France for Portugal, enroute to America.

Appeal to Tunisia

LONDON, June 19 (AP)—Marcel Peyrouton, French Resident General of Tunis, said in a radiocast quoted by the French Radio today "our honor remains and so does our Empire—60,000,000 people of vast territories which had been freed from long servitude by our genius of civilization."

This War Easier on Australia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYDNEY, New South Wales — Australia may spend more on this war than it did on the last, but it is better able to stand the strain. It can finance itself with less dislocation to industry, less call upon the incomes of Australians and less obvious effect upon the standards of living.

According to a report recently issued by the Queensland State Bureau of Industry, the country, while spending more on the war, will only be paying out eight per cent of its income, instead of 14 per cent as in the last war. The national income is figured at £720,000,000.

More than half of the war expenditure in the last war was borrowed in England. This time there is no borrowing outside of Australia. Already a £14,400,000 internal loan has been subscribed in quick time at the lowest rate of interest ever offered.

The main war expenditures of the Nation are under control of the Contract Board of the Department of Supply—the most extensive business organization in Australia.

It is expected that in the financial year ending June 30, the Board's transactions, which cover the purchase of clothing materials, footwear, and food for the Army, Navy, and Air Force, will easily exceed £17,000,000.

Delivery has been made of nearly 700,000 yards of service dress cloth for the Army. Other items delivered to the Army are 300,000 blankets, 206,000 pairs of socks, 209,000 singlets, 135,000 drawers, 145,000 felt hats, 98,000 field service caps, and 35,000 drill hats. Footwear deliveries total 177,000 pairs. The Board's food bill totals £1,685,000. Other purchases include motor vehicles for the Army and the Air Force costing £1,300,000, army huts costing £162,000, and radio gear costing £150,000.

The latest contract signed by Minister of Supply Sir Frederick Stewart was for 2,000 miles of woolen materials costing £1,125,644 for uniforms, blankets, and underwear for the three fighting services. The orders were distributed among 37 woolen mills in the various States, with Victoria securing the bulk. The orders will be sufficient for the services' requirements to the end of 1940 and will keep the Australian woolen textiles industry at top speed for six months.

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Polish Relief Plan Kept Up By Rumania

By Christopher Buckley

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BUCHAREST, Rumania — Provision of shelter, food, educational and cultural facilities for tens of thousands of refugees from Poland has now become something in the nature of a permanent Rumanian social service. Heavy burden though it is, the Rumanians have organized their assistance most efficiently and are maintaining it at a high level.

The soldiers of whom as many as 50,000 or 60,000 entered Rumania in the month of September and perhaps as many as 30,000 since then in isolated bodies, are provided for in military camps, the most important of which are at Craiova, Slatina, and Turnu Severin. Various circumstances have made this an easier task than the work of providing for the civilian refugees, of whom there were more than 15,000 at the beginning of the year, and whose number continues to grow. The chief agency for their relief has been the Y. M. C. A., an organization which has recently completed 20 years of invaluable work in this country.

Government Aid

In providing for the refugees the Y. M. C. A. has once again received financial assistance from the Rumanian Government, aided by funds deposited for this purpose by the Bank of Poland from its gold reserve, and it works in cooperation with the American Commission for Polish Relief and the Quaker organization for the same purpose. The personnel of this latter body, always to the fore in work of this nature, is strengthened by individuals who gained experience in relief organizations in Spain during the Civil War.

The first task, that of providing funds for the immediate maintenance of refugees, has been promptly and generously tackled. Every civilian refugee receives from the Rumanian Government the daily sum of 100 lei (about 2s. 3d. at the official rate of exchange), while for each child there is an allowance of 50 lei a day. At the same time army officers not in the military camps receive sums in proportion to their rank, a Colonel, for example, getting as much as 300 lei a day.

Food and Lodging

During the period between Oct. 1 and Dec. 31 the Y. M. C. A. succeeded in providing more than 42,000 nights' lodgings; it served 92,000 meals during the same period, and dealt with not less than 1,600 cases where medical aid was required. Clothing has been purchased in large quantities, this being a prime necessity in the case of refugees coming over the frontier frequently in light summer clothing and having to endure the rigors of a winter of such exceptional severity.

The Y. M. C. A. has also been able to provide 10,000 men's shirts, 9,000 sets of male underwear, 6,500 pairs of stockings, 4,500 overcoats, 4,000 blankets, and 3,400 pairs of shoes. In addition to this the American Red Cross and the Polish National Council have subscribed $60,000 worth of clothing. 90,000 yards of sheets and 8,000 blankets. Figures are apt to prove wearisome, but the above may serve to show the immensity of the effort which has been made. Indeed, one criticism of work done in this connection has been that in many cases the Polish refugees enjoy better conditions of life than the native Rumanian destitute.

In addition to providing funds for the support of Polish refugees in Rumania, much work has been done in covering the problem of providing hostels, canteens, medical aid, and educational and cultural facilities. Also, it has been found important to provide, where possible, some form of constructive work and organized recreation, while yet another branch exists for the provision of information for refugees concerning friends and relations left behind in Poland.

Decentralized Work

It has been found best to decentralize assistance centers and to spread them rather widely through the country. In particular the Rumanian Government is opposed to the congregation of large numbers in Bucharest. The capital is in fact the only place where the refugee is not entitled to his daily dole of 100 lei.

There are now actually no less than 31 assistance centers, nearly all in Wallachia. At Bucharest a flourishing students' hostel has been established; schools have been opened in Giurgiu, Pitesti, Buzau, Braila, Govora, and Calimanesti; workshops at Turnu Severin, Caracal and Targovisti; while at Timis de Jos, finely situated high up in the Carpathians near Brassov, an admirably conducted camp, housing 600 boys of pre-military age, has provided fresh air, schooling, and recreation.

Most interesting perhaps have been the "Foyers" or social centers established in most of these headquarters, both civilian and military. The Rumanian authorities were at first reluctant to give permission for their formation, fearing that they might become centers for political or nationalist agitation, embarrassing to the neutral status of their hosts, but an alarming decline in the morale of the interned troops caused them to revise their policy, and it has been found in practice that the Foyers have created a healthy sense of cohesion and confidence among the refugees without, so far, any signs of the evil results which had been feared. The Foyers aim at providing a club room, an inexpensive canteen, a library and reading room. Wherever space permits, a small chapel has been established.

Actors Take Tour

A company has been formed of refugee Polish actors and actresses who have been touring the country for some weeks, giving performances of characteristic Polish plays and national dances in aid of the relief funds.

A real attempt is being made to provide each refugee with some form of occupation. Carpenters', tailors', barbers', and cobblers' shops have been opened at various centers, and at Turnu Severin on the Danube one may visit a most prosperous establishment of women refugees all engaged in the manufacture of handbags. Schools have been opened not only for the children but also for the soldiers and civilian adults, with weekly lectures on current events and interpretations of the contemporary international developments for the benefit of those whose lives have been so radically, and in most cases, so tragically, altered by them.

Education Continues

The Polish National Council has worked hard to secure for at least a small fraction of the youth of the Nation the opportunity of continuing their studies, and 40 students have received free places at Bucharest University. It is for these regular inmates that the two students' hostels at Bucharest are primarily designed, but a room is reserved in each building for refugees temporarily passing through Bucharest.

To visit the camp at Timis de Jos is a most inspiring experience. Here there are 600 youths of pre-military age, a type which in different circumstances might have proved the most unruly element among the refugees. The organizer of this settlement, Mr. Hugh O'Donovan, brings to his work experience gained in the center for Spanish refugee children at Puigcerda in the Pyrenees. Beautifully situated high up in the Carpathians the camp in its daily routine provides a most varied course for the boys.

The visitor is shown with pride the chairs and tables fashioned by members of the community, the recent additions to the kitchen and bakehouse, the work done, despite the difficulties of the weather, on fencing and pathing the estate. The whole atmosphere is one of the most refreshing enthusiasm. Each is so anxious to show his own handiwork. They talk eagerly of the progress already made, and of how they hope to establish a printing press so that the community may have its own newspaper. The work of such centers which have taken young boys from the despondency and privation of a hopeless exile has given them a new self-respect.

Small Boats Did Big Job

Wide World

Britain's Navy of Evacuation

These pleasure craft being towed to their moorings on the Thames River are small as naval vessels go, but they performed a big job in a big way when they took part in the evacuation of British troops from Dunkirk. All bear scars made by German shrapnel and bullets. Picture passed by the British censor.

Japan Asked To 'Protect' French China

TOKYO, June 19 (AP)—The Tohokai, influential political party, today passed a resolution asking the Government to carry out a "protective" occupation of French Indo-China on the grounds that collapse of the French Government leaves the area without effective control and that it has been an avenue of munitions supply for China.

HONG KONG, June 19 (AP)—The Government of French Indo-China was reported today to have banned the transit of goods into Chinese territory ruled by the Chungking Government in an effort to eliminate a source of friction with Japan.

The ban applies to the Yunnan Railway which has been one of the main arteries for the supply of war materials to Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek.

The highway and rail route through British Burma remains open.

Observers believed the reported action was the outcome of warnings by the Japanese army in South China to the effect that Indo-China "must be weaned from hostility toward Japan."

Japanese View

TOKYO, June 19 (AP)—The Japanese Government today gave official cognizance to indications of Tokyo's "concern" over the status of French Indo-China.

Japan has decided to approach Germany and Italy on the subject in a "friendly" way.

Yakichiro Suma, the Foreign Office spokesman, said the Government considers maintenance of the status quo in Indo-China just as important as in the Netherlands East Indies.

After Germany invaded Holland on May 10, Japan notified the leading world powers she held "the most serious concern" in maintenance of both the economic and political status quo in the East Indies.

Now, with France's colonial possessions possibly involved in France's request for a peace with Germany and Italy, Japan turned to Indo-China, which is on the Asiatic mainland's southeastern peninsula jutting out into the China Sea in a commanding strategic position just south of China.

Mr. Suma told a press conference that future diplomatic steps over the situation were not yet certain, but the influential newspaper Asahi reported that the Government had decided to make "a very friendly representation" to Germany and Italy describing Japan's concern over Indo-China.

Mr. Suma declined to define the status quo in Indo-China, stating that although Japan's concern was just as great as in the East Indies, the problem was different. Japan's interest, he said, arises not only from Japan's position as the "stabilizing influence" in the Far East, but also from concern in the munitions traffic through Indo-China to Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek's Chungking Government.

This munitions traffic is increasingly important, he said, "because we are arriving at the last stage of the campaign against Chungking."

The four key ministers of the Cabinet conferred for the second consecutive day on the Indo-China issue.

Chiang Prepares

CHUNGKING, China, June 19 (AP)—The Chiang Kai-shek Government is completing preparations to meet possible Japanese action in French Indo-China, it was said in usually reliable quarters today.

The Executive Council met last night to discuss the Chinese-Japanese war in the light of France's move for a peace with Germany, and was reported to have centered attention on the problem of Indo-China, which borders China on the south.

Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek was pictured as determined "more than ever" to continue the fight against Japan, and as hoping for eventual United States action against Japan. It was said his resistance was not based upon getting such action, however.

Powered by Charcoal

Wide World

Swedes Find Way to Save Gasoline

This is one of the first motorcycles to appear in Stockholm in which charcoal is used for fuel. Many automobiles are also driven by charcoal because of the restrictions of gasoline to the needs of the Government. The tank at back generates the gas.

Canada-Australian Liner Sunk In Pacific by Enemy Mine

AUCKLAND, N. Z., June 19 (AP)—Prime Minister Peter Fraser told Parliament today that an enemy mine had sunk the 13,415-ton Canadian-Australian liner Niagara, which went down yesterday 20 miles off the New Zealand coast. This was the first official indication that German mines had been sown in Pacific waters.

As Prime Minister Fraser spoke, rescue ships and planes were aiding the 146 passengers and 203 crewmen of the vessel who took to their boats following the explosion which sank the liner. Although the vessel went down in 20 minutes, all were declared safe and proceeding here.

Mr. Fraser told Parliament that minesweepers dispatched to the scene early today already had found one mine, removing all doubt as to the cause of the sinking.

[Last month the South African Government admitted that an enemy mine field had been found off the Cape of Good Hope and that its removal was under way. There has been no official indication of how the Germans have been able to sow mines so far from their bases.]

The Niagara had left Auckland en route to Vancouver, British Columbia, a few hours before the explosion. The blast took place in the No. 2 hold.

The Niagara was the first Allied merchant vessel lost in the Pacific since the beginning of the war.

Landed in England

LONDON, June 19 (AP)—The Admiralty announced yesterday that 86 officers and men from the aircraft carrier Glorious and the destroyer Acasta, sunk off Norway early this month, had been landed in England by a Norwegian rescue ship.

The Glorious carried a normal complement of 1,216 men, including fleet air arm pilots. Her crew numbered 748 men. The Acasta normally carried 138 men.

The Admiralty failed to state at the time of the sinking of the Glorious how many of the vessel's complement had been saved.

The Admiralty announced June 10 the sinking of the 22,500-ton Glorious, sister ship of the aircraft carrier Courageous, which was torpedoed Sept. 17; the destroyers Acasta and Ardent, also sister ships; the oil tanker Pioneer, and the 19,840-ton transport Orama.

A German announcement the same day said the ships had been sunk June 8 off Norway.

Racing in England Out 'Until Further Notice'

LONDON, June 19 (AP)—Cessation of horse racing in England "until further notice" was announced today.

Vital Thames Estuary Bombed; Is Channel for British Supplies

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 19—The Thames Estuary, which was bombed yesterday in extensive German air raids, is part of one of the most strategic communication lines of the British Isles.

It is the vital bottleneck through which a vast stream of food and supplies flow to Great Britain.

Through the broad, funnel-shaped estuary at the mouth of the historic Thames, nearly 30,000 vessels move to and from London annually in normal times, according to the National Geographic Society here.

The importance of the estuary to the economic life of Britain is even more emphasized when it is remembered that London is the world's second largest port and that nearly 9,000,000 people inhabit the Greater London area.

The estuary is a triangular area fanning outward from the Nore Lightship at the river's mouth. In shape, as in fact, it is a funnel for the foreign and coastwise shipping that travels upriver to the British capital. As many as 1,000 boats a day, including freighters, liners, yachts, barges, and other craft, pass Gravesend below London.

Mud banks and shoals, many of them above water at low tide, make navigation difficult in the Thames Estuary. Skilled pilots are almost essential for guiding ships through the narrow channels between the shoals. Tides and currents are constantly scouring the channel and banks, so that never-ending vigilance is necessary to insure that the shipping lanes remain open and at proper depth.

The Thames Estuary is considered to extend to Orfordness, north of Harwich, on the northern side, and out to North Foreland on the south. Between these points and the Nore Lightship at the mouth of the Thames is a triangle approximately 600 square miles in area. The estuary proper, however, is considered to be a smaller area directly off the mouth of the Thames.

The Nore Lightship at the Thames mouth, at the inner point of the estuary, is 160 miles from Rotterdam, 95 miles from Ostende, on the Belgian Coast, and 60 miles from the French channel port of Calais. The Thames is about five and one-half miles wide at its mouth, gradually narrowing upstream to the port of London.

Over London's 1,700 wharves are received and shipped goods valued in normal times at £3,500,000,000 a year or more. London has 700 acres of enclosed dock water and five miles of quays. The docks extend 25 miles below the City. The center of London is nearly 48 miles upstream from the mouth of the Thames.

For Defense Only

DETROIT, June 19 (AP)—Henry Ford re-emphasized today that if his plants get into the production of war materials it will be for "defensive purposes only."

Asked about an announcement from London yesterday that the British Government had contracted with his company for 6,000 Rolls-Royce Merlin aviation engines, Mr. Ford said:

"We are not doing business with the British Government or any other foreign government. If we make 6,000 Rolls-Royce Merlin engines it will be on an order from the United States Government."

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French Navy: Fight, Scuttle or Surrender

Continued from Page 1

ous belligerent navies. All, except possibly Italy, have incurred losses in different categories of ships, and have been strengthened by newly completed construction.

At the beginning of the war the approximate tonnages were: Great Britain, 2,000,000; France, 800,000; Germany, 600,000; and Italy, 700,000.

Were these figures still an approximate measure of the naval strengths of the belligerents, the combined navies of France, Italy and Germany would about equal that of Great Britain.

However, demanding the surrender of the French Fleet and getting the ships are entirely different matters.

Many of the French units are serving with British squadrons, and it is a foregone conclusion that the British will not allow such vessels to be surrendered. In fact, it is quite conceivable that the personnel of these, as well as other French naval units, will elect to continue as part of the British Navy.

French May Scuttle Ships

As to those which do not so elect, the Germans in the last war set an example in scuttling their ships which French crews may follow in many cases. So it seems improbable that the Axis powers will acquire any considerable part of the French Navy. Such vessels as do pass into their possession will probably have been rendered useless for military purposes.

The readiness with which a modern man-of-war can be thoroughly sabotaged is not appreciated by the layman. The fire-control system is a delicate installation that can be completely wrecked in a few minutes by those familiar with its intricacies.

Some years ago one of the United States battleships had a fire in its central-station that lasted only a few minutes, but the resultant damage to fire-control wiring required repairs that took three months to complete.

This damage, the result of an accident, did not affect the terminals of the wires, and it is readily apparent how much more serious damage could be done in a very short length of time by demolishing the instruments as well as entirely destroying the wiring.

Gun sights and breech plug can be thrown overboard, turrets and guns disabled, electrical installations ruined, boilers burned out, turbines stripped, and any number of other kinds of serious damage done by an aroused and determined crew.

However, suppose the French ships were surrendered intact, what use could be made of them? Where would the operating crews come from?

What If Fleet Surrenders

It does not appear probable that even the well-nigh uncanny foresight with which Germany has provided for contingencies in this war envisaged the possibility of the French Fleet coming into their possession, and it is improbable that either Germany or Italy have surplus crews available at this time. Even if they did, it would require months of intensive training before a French battleship would be ready to take its place in the battle line.

All of the numerous lines of piping and wiring would have to be traced out, identified, and labeled in Italian or German, before attempting to put them into use. This same work had to be done on the German vessels the United States took over in 1917, and it was a time-consuming job.

The entire gunnery installation would be different from anything with which the new crew had previously had experience, and it would take a long time to perfect the training to a point where the ship would be ready for battle.

Somewhat similar experience would be had with the engineering plant, where all of the labels in French would have to be replaced with translations, and the work of putting the plant into operation proceeded with on an experimental basis.

Question of Safety

To conjecture still further, suppose a French battleship or cruiser had been surrendered intact, that it had been supplied with an Axis crew that had mastered the perplexities of its new ship, and that the unit was pronounced ready for sea.

How safe would that crew feel?

In 1917 and 1918, despite the most painstaking inspections, constant instances of sabotage on the former German ships continued to come to light. Fortunately none of them were of the detonating type, but this fact was probably due to the fact that being merchantmen, they carried no explosives and had crews unskilled in handling such material.

On a man-of-war, it would be a simple matter to back out shell fuzes and slip in bottles of nitroglycerin or similar powerful explosives. The ammunition could be tampered with in many simple ways, and when the guns began to explode, or even to mal-function, the new crews would soon begin to distrust their ships.

Every navy has its own peculiar methods of maneuvering, its own signal books which require long practice to insure skillful use, and its own procedure in handling the distribution of fire when two or more of its ships engage the enemy.

Without considerable training, German and Italian ships cannot successfully work together in formation, and the opportunity to obtain this training is lacking. And a modern fleet action, to have the best chance of success, must be fought in formation, so the various types of ships can fulfill their designed functions.

As far as the British Navy is concerned, the surrender of French ships to the Axis powers would mean a serious loss in co-operating units, but it would not mean that such French vessels could immediately emerge under another flag in opposition to British control of the seas.

The opinions contained in the above article are those of the writer and are not to be construed as reflecting the views of the Navy Department or of the naval service at large.

Canadian Steamer Reported Sinking

SAN FRANCISCO, June 18 (AP)—The Globe Wireless Marine Station here said the steamship Niagara of the Canadian-Australian Line wirelessed she was sinking in the Tasman Sea, between New Zealand and Australia.

An explosion in No. 2 hold disabled the engines, the distress said, and the ship was full of water and going down by the head.

After the first SOS, another message was sent saying an order had been given to abandon ship.

The Niagara is a passenger ship, operating in the Canadian-Australian service by way of Honolulu.

The message to Globe Wireless was from the liner President Cleveland, which said the Auckland Radio relayed the distress call at 8:30 a. m., Pacific Coast Time.

Lothian Sees Turning Point At Christmas

NEW HAVEN, Conn., June 19 (AP)—The Marquis of Lothian, British Ambassador to the United States, said today that "if we can hold out till Christmas, if we can prove that Hitler, with all his brutal violence, cannot break our spirit or conquer our island, we shall, I believe, have turned the tide."

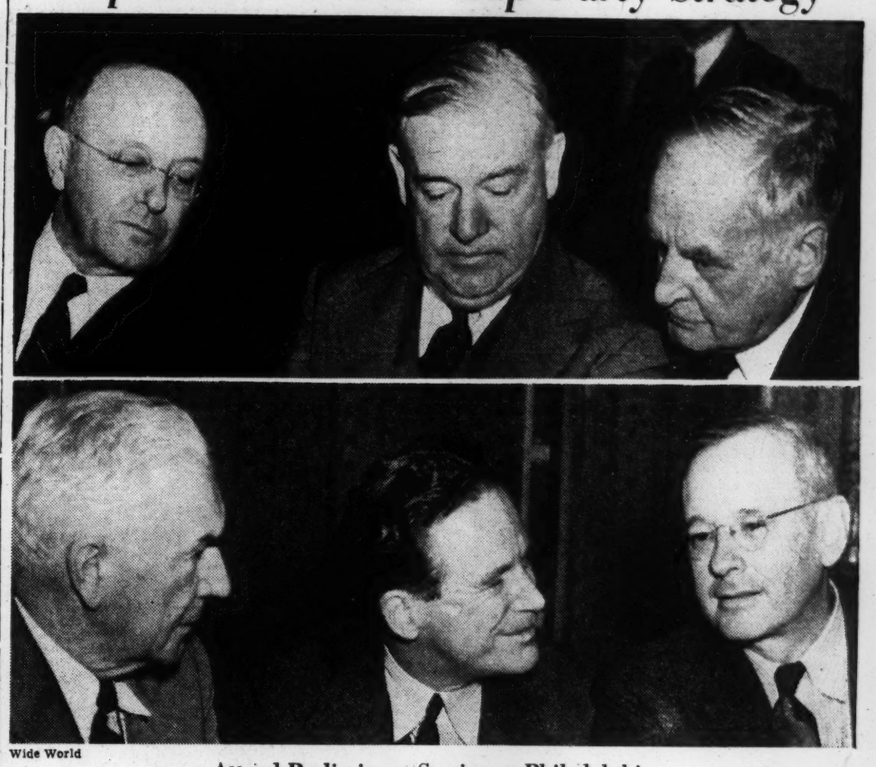
In an address at the Yale University Alumni luncheon, he warned against building on the expectation that if Great Britain is invaded and overrun the British Navy "will cross the Atlantic and still be available through Canada or otherwise as part of your own defensive system."

"I am sure," he said, "that only if we are beaten down and the greater part of the Fleet has been sunk in action will the remains of it leave home to assist in the defense of Canada, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, and other distant parts of the Commonwealth. . . .

"Quite apart from the difficulties which would arise if you were neutral of handing over a fleet designed to protect the British Commonwealth to a power which could not use it for that belligerent purpose, there would be little left over for you.

"It is my view that we are standing today not in the outer trenches of our old joint naval defense system, but in the last trenches, and that if those trenches—namely the British Isles—were taken we should find that there is no effective line to fall back on, as the French have found once the Maginot Line and its extension was turned."

Republican Leaders Map Party Strategy



Wide World

Attend Preliminary Session at Philadelphia

Upper: Left to right are John Lord O'Brien of New York, Walter Edge, former Senator from New Jersey and later Ambassador to France, and George Wharton Pepper, former Senator from Pennsylvania, as they attended a meeting of the Republican Resolutions Committee which is formulating a platform to be presented to the Party's national convention next week. Lower: (Left to right) Henry P. Fletcher, former Republican National Chairman; John D. M. Hamilton, present National Chairman, and Alf M. Landon, Republican presidential candidate in 1936, as they attended a meeting of the Resolutions Committee.

Lewis Splits With New Deal, Backs Hoover

Continued from Page 1

influence away from the New Deal and in favor of the Republican formula of recovery through a re-invigorated private enterprise, Mr. Lewis flatly declared:

"It is only the self-seeking politicians that blame Mr. Hoover. The policies he pursued, in co-operation with other nations, had a powerful effect in the start at recovery in 1932. The New Deal did not fulfill their promise or complete their undertakings. It was their policies and their weaknesses which have kept this country in depression for seven more years."

This speech by the C. I. O. leader is being subjected to detailed analysis by Republicans and Democrats alike because it goes much farther than a mere personal break with Mr. Roosevelt. It involves acceptance of the basic economic ideas which will find expression in the Republican platform of 1940.

On the cause of the depression of 1929, Mr. Lewis said: That depression arose fundamentally from the financial collapse of Europe, which was inevitable as the aftermath of the losses and inflation of the World War."

That is Republican doctrine.

On the point that other nations recovered while the United States lagged behind, Mr. Lewis said: "The economists all agree that recovery from that world-wide depression began in the United States and in every other democratic country in the spring of 1932. The other democratic countries in the world went straight on out of that depression from 1932. They had recovered employment for their people, most of them in the year 1934, and practically all of them by 1935."

That is Republican doctrine.

Views on Recovery

On the contention that the New Deal has retarded recovery, Mr. Lewis said: "The United States alone went backward after the election of Franklin D. Roosevelt, and under his policies it has stayed depression in the United States ever since. We have never recovered our national income within $10,000,000,000 per annum. And with our growth of population at the normal rate of progress, it should be $30,000,000,000 greater than it is today. If it were $30,000,000,000 greater we should have no unemployed."

That is Republican doctrine.

On the smearing of Mr. Hoover with the label of Depression-President, Mr. Lewis pointedly remarked: "Mr. Roosevelt made depression and unemployment a chronic fact in American life. It was a slogan of the 1932 presidential election that Herbert Hoover was responsible for that depression. As a simple matter of justice, let me say here and now that the workers of the United States realize that he had nothing whatever to do with it. It was laid on his doorstep when he came to the White House."

That is Republican doctrine.

And on the subject of whether the New Deal can produce recovery, Mr. Lewis said: "There are 11,259,000 unemployed. This is substantially the same as were unemployed on March 4, 1933. It is truly tragic that the current administration in power, after seven years of experimentation, has made no substantial contribution toward the abatement of this problem. It is equally tragic that the political party in power, and its spokesmen, have even now no suggestion to offer for national unemployment, except that possible involvement in a European war may relieve them from the responsibilities of unsolved domestic problems." Then Mr. Lewis brought his views directly to bear upon the Republican and Democratic conventions, both of which will be in session within the month. He said: "It is time for the major political parties to appraise the situation and keep faith with the American people, by enunciating policies and selecting candidates equal to the task before them."

While the leader of the C. I. O. was the principal contributor to President Roosevelt's campaign in 1936, he supported President Hoover in 1932 and the interpretation of his speech here is that he is ready to support Mr. Hoover in 1940 or a Republican nominee who shares his views. In view of this speech it would not be surprising if Mr. Lewis backed either Wendell Willkie or Senator Robert A. Taft, if either are nominated. While numerous of Mr. Lewis' unions have indorsed a third term for Mr. Roosevelt, it is expected that his leadership would carry considerable weight with the 4,000,000 membership claimed by the C. I. O.

Oppose Isolation

As the two main platform subcommittees began their work, it was evident that leading members of both groups had been chosen from delegates sympathetic with a nonisolationist foreign policy and it is expected that Mr. Landon's view that the United States must recognize its large and vital stake in the outcome of the war will prevail.

Delegates named on the Party's Defense and Foreign Policy Subcommittee include Mr. Landon as Chairman, Thomas O'Brien Flynn, West Virginia, Charles E. Rendlen, Missouri, Quincy H. Hale, Wisconsin, Walter E. Edge, New Jersey, John Lord O'Brian, New York, Henry A. Wise, Virginia, Orville Bullington, Texas, Henry P. Fletcher, Rhode Island, John A. Reed, Wyoming, and Morley Griswold, Nevada.

The Drafting Committee comprises Mr. Pepper as Chairman, Preston Hotchkis, California, Ralph E. Flanders, Vermont, Clyde B. Smith, Michigan, Robert B. Williamson, Maine, Thomas J. Guthrie, Iowa, Mr. Landon, Mr. Edge, Mr. Bullington, Mr. Fletcher, and Olin G. Saxon, Connecticut.

"We are going to present to the American people a short, direct declaration of principles that cannot be misunderstood," Herbert K. Hyde of Oklahoma, Chairman of the full Resolutions Committee, told the press in announcing the appointment of subcommittees.

"It will be our purpose to rescue human need from political greed in this country. It is the judgment of our Committee that our first duty is to set our own house in order. The job of recovery is the recovery of jobs for our people, to release capital, and to put our idle people, idle mills, idle mines to work and thus to bring prosperity to our country.

Dr. Frank States Stand

Dr. Glenn Frank, principal drafter of the Republican Party "program for a dynamic America," appealing to the Resolutions Committee in behalf of what he was convinced was the rank-and-file sentiment of the Party and the Nation, urged that the platform steer clear of "the blight of stupid, sterile and bat-blind isolationism."

Dr. Frank, consuming most of yesterday in expounding the Program Committee's statement of principles and policies, declared there was no question where the American people stood in any war between democracy and dictatorship and affirmed that the Republican Party should guarantee the utmost material assistance to the Allies.

At the same time, Dr. Frank characterized President Roosevelt's Charlottesville, Va., speech last week as a "very informal and personal declaration of war" and said that the Nation is distrustful of any national leadership which proceeds to commit the United States to responsibilities which Congress has not authorized.

"The Republican Party," Dr. Frank asserted to the unanimous applause of his Republican colleagues, "has the grave and urgent responsibility of keeping the United States free from this war. To be noninterventionist is not to be isolationists. The contribution which America has to make toward preserving democracy and promoting a better world is not on the battle fields of Europe. The United States cannot police the world nor inject itself as a day-to-day factor in the intermittent wars of Europe and Asia."

It was Dr. Frank's conviction that while the Nation and the Republican Party support the utmost aid to the Allies, there need be no "me-too" attitude toward the New Deal's management of foreign affairs. He charged, in effect, that the Administration is carrying the country to the brink of a declaration without the people realizing it and without being prepared to back up its words.

In urging that the Republican Party take a position which will be neither interventionist nor isolationist, the Program Chairman said that it was vital that "the United States stand as a peaceful Nation prepared for peace and equipped to co-operate effectively in the reconstruction of post-war economy."

Compulsory Service Plan Draws Attack From Landon

PHILADELPHIA, June 19 (AP)—President Roosevelt's proposal for compulsory national service was vigorously criticized today by former Gov. Alf M. Landon of Kansas.

"The President," said Mr. Roosevelt's opponent in 1936, who is Chairman of the subcommittee named to write the foreign affairs plank in the Republican platform, "can't keep on saying anything he pleases, and doing anything he pleases, and keep this country out of war."

Mr. Landon said the President's proposal is a departure from "the American tradition that is disappearing so rapidly these days."

"Wait a minute, Mr. President," he said. "What do you mean by some form of compulsory government service? This means the American tradition is disappearing so fast you can hardly keep up with it.

"It either means conscription for all of the boys and girls in military service, or it means complete regimentation for one year—out of the lives of every boy and girl in America.

William Green, President of the American Federation of Labor, told the Republican Resolutions Committee his organization favored "every ounce of assistance and supplies" to the democracies in Europe "short of our entry into the war."

Former Senator Walter E. Edge of New Jersey asked whether the A. F. of L. would be willing, if necessary, to "temporarily give up some of its wage and hour advantages."

"Labor," Mr. Green replied, "is prepared to make the same sacrifices as the average American citizen may be called upon to make."

John L. Lewis, head of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, told the committee that labor "has no cause to feel any confidence in the Republican Party in recent years because the Republican Party, as such, has practically abandoned labor."

The National Association of Manufacturers, in a document entitled "Industry's 1940 Program for the United States," declared:

"Current disturbed labor relations and uncertainty as to future labor relations 'are a major obstacle in the national preparedness program; their existence tends to prevent capital from working and providing employment.'"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
Detroit's Banner Waves High in World Progress
Union Demands Jobless Aid In Steel Industry
Allies Ready to Meet 'Total' Nazi Drive; British Claim Sea Victory Tightens Net; Two American Moves Aid Allied Cause
GERMANY
Greenland's Status Brings Nazi Shadow to New World

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Mrs. Thomas E. Dewey Revealed As Devoted Wife and Mother

Declares Her Favorite Role in Life Is That of First Lady in the Dewey Household

By Betty Shannon
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

"Clever woman!" The thought flashed through my mind as I paused on the threshold of the drawing room of the Fifth Avenue apartment of the young Thomas E. Deweys. I was arrested by the breath-taking beauty of the room's simple lines. For obviously it was the fine taste of an intelligent woman, who loved her job of making a home, which had achieved this exquisite background—so like muted music in its soothing quietness.

Chopin's Nocturne, opened at its last page, stood upright on the large grand piano. This piano has held a conspicuous place in the successively impressive apartments of the rising (and music loving) New York District Attorney and his wife, ever since they were married in 1928. "The Trees" by Richter, "America Faces the Forties" by Shelby Davis, and several other fat books in their paper wrappings stood upon the low comfortable tables; a pile of magazines was within easy reach of the couch. Two large bouquets of lilacs, darkly fresh and fragrant, graced each end of the white mantelpiece, and were reflected in the tall glass above.

With no pictures on the gray walls to distract attention, with soft misty draperies and inverted lights—the lovely, important room was like a stage setting ready for the fugues of contrapuntal arguments, the fortissimos of heated opinions, the rounds of genial friendship.

Keynote to Her Character

This room, free of an accumulation of personal and family objects, seemed to me to symbolize the forward-looking thinking of modern young people. From what I had read of Mrs. Dewey I knew that the room was the keynote to the character of this honest, direct young woman whose name is now being linked with the possible future role of First Lady of the land. A young woman who gave up a successful career as a singer to join her talents to those of a poor young attorney in whom she believed.

It was as a young American girl possessed of a glorious mezzo soprano voice and seeking a career in music, that Frances Hutt came to New York. She had earned the money for this adventure by giving a concert for the Kiwanis Club of her home town, Supulpa, Texas. And her father, O. T. Hutt, a railroad man, had further aided her by getting her a pass. The beauty of her voice soon opened the way for instruction with one of the best teachers in New York—Percival Rector Stephens, who made her his assistant secretary and accompanist.

She went with him to Chicago to assist him in his summer course at the School of Music in 1923. And it was there in Chicago that she met Thomas E. Dewey, a pupil from Michigan, who was then somewhat divided between a desire for a career in opera (he has a voice of the rare "basso cantante" quality, which means a high singing bass) and the law, which he had already begun to study. He accompanied Stephens and his secretary to New York at the end of the summer. There he soon learned that law was his choice for a career. But he continued studying music for some time. Even now, if the demands of his work at "racket busting" did not interfere with his practice, Mr. Dewey still would be able to sing professionally at churches and in concerts.

Frances Hutt Dewey reminded me, as she entered her drawing room to talk with me, of other charming, gifted American girls I have known who came to New York to make their own way in music or one of the arts. Slim, with glossy brown hair, and eyes to match, and smartly dressed in a classic black crepe gown with a touch of white at the throat—she was grace and kindliness itself. Her clothes, as did her drawing room, gave the impression of being cleared for action—cleared of all unnecessary detail.

Efficient Planner

If Thomas Dewey achieves the Republican nomination and then the election, the White House will know the efficient planning of an energetic, practical, level-headed young woman who has carefully budgeted expenses every week of her married life, and who might have many helpful ideas on balancing the National Budget! In fact, part of her work of helping her husband at the moment is to present him with facts and figures on all sorts of topics of national importance. Hers is also the task of attending his speeches, listening to them for flaws, and criticizing them honestly and bluntly.

If she can find cause to criticize his use of a word—nothing gives both of them greater pleasure.

"We simply adore arguments about the meanings of words, discussions which end with both of us consulting the dictionary," said Mrs. Dewey. "We have been doing a lot of arguing of this kind while traveling to places where Mr. Dewey is to make speeches. For instance—do you know what the difference is between the words 'further' and 'farther?' That's a good one we looked up the other day. We love to get at the heart of things!

"We also have a grand time singing at home," she went on. "Mr. Dewey and I still sing duets together; it is one of the deepest, happiest parts of our life together—though, of course, we have very little time for practice. I was brought up a Methodist, I played the organ, sang in Church, and taught Sunday School before I came to New York. We love to sing hymns in our home today. And you would be surprised to know how much enjoyment guests derive from getting out the hymn books. We always like the lively old revival songs." Mrs. Dewey feels that music is one of the most important unifiers of human beings, both in public and family life, and that no family life without it is complete.

Of Deep Concern

One of Mrs. Dewey's chief concerns is that her home shall remain pleasant and normal so that the excitement now surrounding her husband's campaign shall not communicate itself to her two small sons, Thomas E., Jr., and John Martin, whom she is bringing up with all the earnestness that a conscientious young mother can feel.

"No matter what is going on outside of our home," she said, "nothing matters within our home walls but that Mr. Dewey is these boys' Daddy—the very best daddy in the world, who plays games with them, sings Christmas Carols with them, and tells them stories. That is their rightful relationship with their father, and must not be spoiled by the encroachments of outside views."

While the Deweys are modern, they do not care much for so-called "modern education" offered in many city schools.

"We prefer city schools that resemble democratic small-town schools rather than those where self-expression runs riot," said Mrs. Dewey.

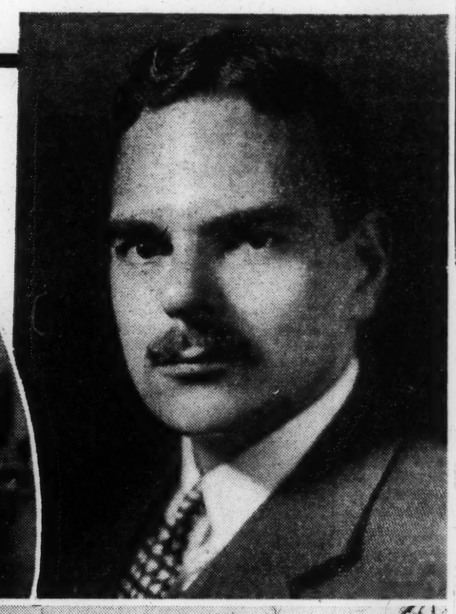
Before leaving The Christian Science Monitor representative was permitted to see the boys—who look exceedingly like their father, especially Tommy, the older. Johnnie came riding in on his mother's arms. He was on his way to his bath. Tommy, in a gray English schoolboy suit, had just come in from a walk in the Park, and was filled with interesting news, including that of a baseball game being played by some little colored boys, with a sort of big "dictator" for a pitcher and a scared little colored boy at the bat. Tommy acted out the story as he told it.

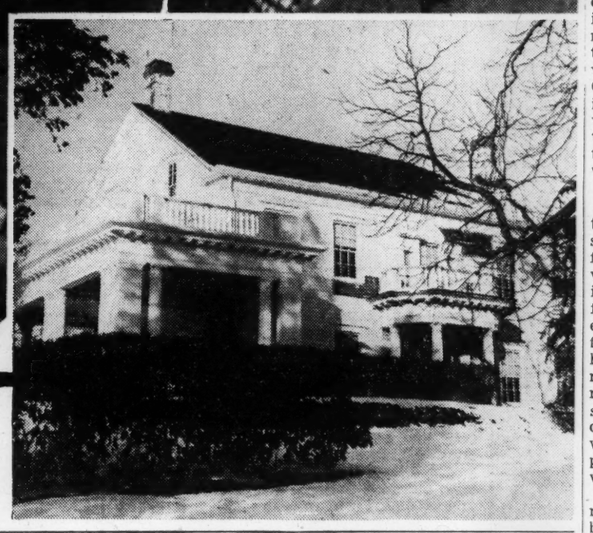
The two boys are now quite set on being farmers when they grow up, Mrs. Dewey told us after they had returned to their part of the house.

"Or they were until, the other day, Tommy saw a window-washer at work and decided that window-washing might make a pleasant career," she added, laughing. "But I think he will return to his first love, now that his school is closing tomorrow and they will be going to our farm in Pawling, N. Y., where Tommy had a wonderful garden last year." (Perhaps some reader may remember that their father was an excellent farmer, too, in his youth.)

"They haven't joined a 4-H Club yet, but they will," Mrs. Dewey continued. "A farmer's children, with whom they play, belong to one and have won several prizes. The little girl won a prize for her steer last summer—which made a great impression on the boys. They had watched her currying and watering and feeding the animal, and knew how hard she had worked. Up until now the only real animal our children have owned is their big Newfoundland dog 'Bounty.'"

If her husband attains the Presidency, Mrs. Dewey will be one of the youngest and prettiest women whose portrait has ever smiled down from among the portraits of Presidents' wives. She is already being likened to the historic Dorothy Madison. But whether or not Frances Hutt Dewey becomes First Lady of the White House is, to her, only of secondary importance—just so long as she remains First Lady in the Dewey Household.





Bachrach; Macy-Westchester Newspapers, Inc.

This is the family of one of the leading aspirants for the Republican Presidential nomination, Thomas E. Dewey (above right). The circle shows Mrs. Dewey with the two small Deweys, John Martin (left) and Thomas E., Jr. (right). At the right is their farm home at Pawling, N. Y.

British W. E. S. Trains Women Engineers

Special to The Christian Science Monitor
London

The Women's Engineering Society, which celebrated its coming of age recently, has been the means of placing British women securely on the map in engineering. Nothing could be more appropriate than that at this point in its history the Society should have as its President Miss Caroline Haslett, C. B. E., Comp. I. E. E., who has been for so long and so intimately associated with it, first as Secretary and now as the holder of its highest office.

During these 21 eventful years women have been admitted to all classes of engineering and no one has worked harder or with a finer breadth of vision in the cause of women engineers than has Miss Haslett. The W. E. S. exists to further the interests of women in engineering and to give them help in every practicable way. At the moment the Society is providing training for women in supervisory work for wartime industry. Courses are now open to women in several provincial centers as well as in various London polytechnics. In some places the interest is such that there is a long waiting list of students.

Restrictions Swept Aside

Within two decades the necessities of war have been the means of sweeping aside many restrictions formerly imposed on women's work. It was the Great War, for instance, that gave women the franchise, and provided women engineers in England with their first chance. Before then, women had only been employed in engineering as unskilled workers in routine jobs in factories and workshops. Consequently, when war came there was no body of trained women capable of filling necessary posts as more and more men were withdrawn from civil life.

Many cabinet ministers have recently referred to the vast number of women who would be required in the ranks of the workers, and Miss Haslett must have experienced a real glow of satisfaction when she compared the complete state of unpreparedness of the women 25 years ago with the body of trained engineers who, thanks to the work of the Society—with which the name of Lady Parsons will always be associated—are today ready to take administrative posts as soon as they are called upon to do so.

Small Membership

Speaking generally, engineering as a profession for women is for the few rather than for the many. The W. E. S., therefore, remains an exclusive body with a small membership of 200. It includes in its ranks women interested in all departments of engineering. Women like Miss Verena Holmes, a past President of the Society and one of its most active organizers; Miss H. M. Maurice, who is the only woman member of the Mining Electrical Engineers; Miss Shirley Jennings, the first woman gas engineer in England; Miss Margaret Partridge, well-known in connection with her electrical work in Devonshire, and at present secretary of the Exeter Munitions Committee.

There is also Mrs. Sheila Anscombe who has done important work in connection with the designing of electric motors, and is now technical assistant at the Royal Aircraft Establishment at Farnborough. Miss Theresa Wallach has the distinction of being the only woman dispatch rider in the British Army. She, and two others, are the only women holders of the Gold Star, a trophy won by completing a circuit of the Brooklands motor racing track on a motorcycle at a speed over 100 miles an hour. Miss Pauline Gower, another member of the Society, is in charge of the women pilots appointed by the Air Minister to ferry planes from the factories to the storage depots.

Edith Rintoul

Patch-Quilt

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Stitch, stitch, stitch,
adding patch to patch,
carefully selective, which
will match,—
bright hues or duller?
(one grows reflective
pursuing this perspective
in technicolor.)
Blue gingham and heliotrope,
blending with rose-sprigged calico—
patiently we sew
patches and dreams,—what scope
for dreaming,—
who wore this mauve
that now we're seaming?
Stitch, stitch, stitch,
forming a design
from remnants which
align,
when over-laid
with stitches and reflection,
fine stitches and introspection,—
of such is a patch-quilt made.

Olive Carleton-Munro

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Pink Grapefruit For Dessert

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

Pink grapefruit makes a delicious dessert which may be prepared well in advance of the time to serve it. Pare the grapefruit spirally as you would an apple, removing all the white part just underneath the yellow skin. Hold the fruit over a bowl as you work to catch and preserve all the juice. With a sharp vegetable knife cut close to the dividing wall at the side of one segment down to the seeds. Reverse the knife, bringing it up close to the dividing wall on the opposite side removing the boat-shaped section intact. Let no elusive seed slip into the serving bowl!

Cut all the segments in this same way. The final core may be squeezed to remove as much as possible of the good juice if the fingers be used as a strainer to prevent the seeds from going too. The final product should be perfect—swimming in juice, seedless and without a particle of the tough white rind. Add a can of home-preserved cherries or peaches, if you have them, a few leaves of mint, and then leave the dessert in the refrigerator until serving time. Serve this chilled in a glass bowl.

Salad Platters Are Fun to Plan And Easy to Prepare

By Isabel Cornell
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A salad meal-on-a-platter is a satisfying solution of the problem of what to serve for porch suppers, Sunday night get-togethers, and when something more than tea seems indicated for unexpected guests.

Salad platters are fun to plan as well as easy to prepare. Most of the ingredients for this type meal may be got together ahead of time; and any necessary cooking can be done in the cool of the day. Then everything can be quickly assembled at serving time. Salad fruits and vegetables, crisp and cold, taste just as good as they look after chilling and marinating in French dressing. And they may be nothing more than a miscellaneous accumulation of leftovers from the refrigerator, carefully arranged on a platter and flanked with greens and garnishes.

The one essential for a salad supper is to have plenty of it, with ample supplies of bread, rolls, and whole wheat and cheese crackers, and of course something to drink, hot or cold.

If you like to serve one hot dish no matter how scorching the weather, a hot beverage is a welcome addition to a salad menu. Perhaps a savory hot dressing may convert a non-believer into a salad fan.

Any one of these meals may be turned into a picnic by providing the guests with paper plates and utensils and letting them serve themselves. The absence of dish-washing will make it a picnic for the housewife, too.

Serve a Fish Favorite

For a substantial supper salad platter for visiting aunts, uncles and cousins, serve a universal fish favorite.

Sour Cream Salmon Mousse
Shredded Cabbage and Carrot Slaw with Hot Dutch Dressing
Marinated Asparagus Tips
Assorted Bread and Butter Sandwiches
Iced Fruit Juice

All the meal except the hot dressing may be prepared in advance.

Sour Cream Salmon Mousse

1½ envelopes plain gelatin
½ cup cold water
½ cup boiling water
1 pound can salmon
½ cup salad dressing
½ cup sour cream
6 ripe or stuffed olives, slivered
1 cup finely diced celery
2 tablespoons onion juice
Juice of 1 lemon
Salt, pepper, cayenne

Soften gelatin in cold water, then add boiling water to dissolve. Empty can of salmon into bowl and mash, bones and all. Add gelatin and remaining ingredients and season to taste. Turn into well oiled mold and chill until firm. Unmold on bed of lettuce, and garnish with sliced stuffed olives, if desired. Arrange cooked and chilled asparagus tips which have been marinated in French dressing around mold. Four to six servings.

Hot Dutch Dressing for Slaw

4 teaspoons sugar
2 teaspoons mustard
1 teaspoon paprika
1 teaspoon salt
⅛ teaspoon pepper
Dash of cayenne
1 cup vinegar
2 tablespoons butter, melted
2 teaspoons flour
2 egg yolks, beaten

Mix sugar and seasonings, stir in vinegar and boil. Blend melted butter and flour until smooth and add boiling vinegar gradually. Cook 4 minutes, then pour gradually over beaten egg yolks. Toss 1½ quarts finely shredded cabbage and carrot with dressing. Serve immediately. Six servings.

Especially for the Men

Especially for the male members of the family is this hearty Sunday supper of old salad favorites tossed together in a jiffy.

Stuffed Eggs with Broiling Hot Dressing
Tossed Green Salad Sliced Tomatoes
Vinegared Cucumbers Cheese Crackers
Chocolate Milk or Hot Cocoa

Hard-cook eggs and cool. To the mashed yolks, add some salad dressing, chopped pickles, and season with mustard, salt, pepper, and a dash of cayenne. Refill white halves of eggs and chill. **Just before serving,** arrange halves close together on a shallow pan and cover completely with a thin layer of salad dressing and sprinkle with paprika. Broil for a few seconds until dressing bubbles. At the same time toast crisp crackers spread with grated or shredded cheese seasoned with Worcestershire.

Good greens for a tossed salad are chopped raw spinach, shredded lettuce, chicory, romaine, endive leaves, and sliced radishes for contrast. Toss together with well seasoned French dressing. Peel firm ripe tomatoes and cut into thick slices. Slice peeled cucumber very thin and marinate in a mixture of equal parts vinegar and water, adding some onion rings. Place stuffed eggs in the center of the platter and arrange salad greens around them. Pass the cheese crackers, and additional salad dressing if desired.

Finger-Style Supper

For very informal meals serve supper finger-style. The children will enjoy this menu—for everything is to be eaten with the fingers, no cutlery allowed!

Sardines on Lettuce Leaves (sprinkle with lemon juice)
Halved Hard-cooked Eggs covered with Minced Ham Spread
Halved Tomatoes Cucumber Sticks
Potato Chips Small cups of Vinaigrette Dressing
Buttered Round or Finger Rolls
Soft Drinks served with Straws

You don't even need a recipe for this supper except for the dressing, which is just glorified French dressing served in individual cups for dunking salad vegetables.

Vinaigrette Dressing

½ cup French dressing
1 tablespoon minced sweet pickle
1 tablespoon minced green pepper
½ tablespoon minced parsley
1 tablespoon minced watercress
½ tablespoon minced chives or onion juice

Shake or beat all ingredients together. Four to six servings.

A salad meal-on-a-platter is a satisfying solution for a non-cooking meal that must be prepared in a hurry. To make the salad platter shown here: Shred new cabbage and some celery fine; drain a can of pineapple gems and open a can of shrimp. Toss together with French dressing seasoned with a little curry powder (½ teaspoon to 1 cup dressing). Serve with crackers or hot buttered toast.

Pointers on Pressing Clothes

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

As almost all pressing is done over a dampened cloth, it is well to provide oneself with several light and several dark colored cloths of various sizes. These may be kept in a pocket on the under side of the ironing board when not in use. They will then be at hand when needed.

Iron over the dampened pressing cloth, but do not iron the cloth altogether dry. Lift the cloth frequently from the material to let the steam escape. In this way shine will be avoided. Never leave the iron on one spot until the cloth gets dry under it. Keep moving the iron.

Press coat lapels flat first. Let them dry before pressing them back into position.

A garment that has acquired a bulge can often be shrunk back into shape by skillful use of a damp cloth and a hot iron. Baste a piece of thin muslin on the back of the bulged area, letting it extend well beyond the bulged area. Here and there tack down the bulged part. Lay the damp cloth over the right side of the garment and apply the iron carefully. Treated in this wise, the material will shrink back into proper shape.

To iron or press in pleats, pin them in position at the top and bottom. Take out basting threads before pressing so as to prevent marking on the material. Lay a thick, damp cloth on the right side of the pleats, and press.

A sleeve-board is inexpensive and is very useful. Sleeves which could not otherwise have their seams well pressed can be nicely ironed on the small board.

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The Home Forum

Peter, Fiddle, And Dog

PETER WAS THIRTEEN when he came to me for violin lessons. He was six feet tall and growing fast. I wouldn't have had him an inch shorter or a pound lighter, and yet he didn't need to be quite so big to play the violin. If I had had the choosing of an instrument for him, I might have chosen a double bass. But I was not the one to choose.

Peter made no pretension to being a player. Frankly and emphatically, he gave me to understand that he was the world's worst; and he took every opportunity to prove the point. Whenever he made a mistake—I should say whenever he made a mistake that he himself was aware of—he would stop playing and explain to me, first, that he had made a mistake and, second, why he had made it. That led him to give me a complete history of this particular mistake during the past week of practicing. And that, in turn, might lead him anywhere. When he got around to resume playing, he would go back a good number of measures for a running start. By the time he reached the troublesome passage, he had generally forgotten all about it and would make the same mistake again. Thereupon he would groan.

* * *

One day Peter brought his dog with him. She needed the walk, he explained, but he didn't like to leave her out in the cold. I asked her name. He smiled as one does when about to tell a joke on himself. "Brown Betty," he said. "We named her after the dessert. You see, being a female, we didn't know what to call her."

A well-behaved dog she was, content to lie in a corner and listen to sounds that would have pained less sensitive ears than hers. Looking over at her, Peter said: "Do you know, I've lived with her so long I can almost tell what she wants just by looking in her eyes."

Here was my chance to teach Peter a lesson, I thought. I told him a violin, as well as a dog, needed kind treatment. Letting his violin get nicked and scratched was like kicking a dog.

His eyes widened. "Kick a dog?" he asked incredulously.

"Some people have," I said.

"You don't mean a dog?" His tone was pleading. "You don't think anybody would kick a dog, do you? Not a dog?"

Before those uncompromising gray eyes of his, I stood humbled and somehow guilty.

* * *

Peter was pliant, but not docile. His way of holding his violin might not be my way, might not be the correct way, but it was his way and as such was entitled to respect. After all, music was only one thing in a world full of many things. It was a world with chickens to tend, a newspaper to edit and publish, blue prints to make, a target to shoot at, a Christmas present of wrought iron to make for his father, to say nothing of school five days a week, and always football and baseball, and of course Brown Betty. If in such a world one did not always find time to practice, was that anything strange or out of the way?

Peter used the word "shy" for any shortcoming. "Hello, Mr. Francis," he would greet me as he came into the room with fiddle and dog. Then, tilting his head a bit to one side, he would announce serenely: "I'm shy an hour of practice this week." Though this happened nearly every week, I could never think of any reproof that sounded anything but superfluous.

* * *

After a year or two, Peter outgrew me. He more or less outgrew his violin at the same time that he outgrew his need for it. He was going away to "prep" school where football practice would more than take the place of fiddle practice. He was going on to college and to football glory as anyone could foresee, though not everyone could foresee to what a height of glory.

In those later years, I sometimes caught a glimpse of Peter on the street when he was home for vacation. Like as not he would be a block away from me, towering above everyone round him, a magnificent young giant. Often he was just disappearing round a corner. Could he be avoiding me? Could he be thinking that, if he came too near me, I might step up to him absent-mindedly and embarrassingly and ask: "Peter, have you done your practicing today?"

Long ago, when he was still my pupil, Peter once said to me, man-to-man fashion: "Mothers mean all right, but sometimes they get in the way." He would probably say the same of teachers.

ROBERT FRANCIS

Reveille

The heart wakes early
Knowing well
The voice of morning
Like a bell.

Knowing the sound
That morning makes,
The heart rejoices
When it wakes.

Forgetting sleep
And furtive tears,
Caught in the music
Silence hears,

The heart leaps up
At daylight's warning
And soars exultant
Through the morning.

SYDNEY KING RUSSELL

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"THE PEACE COACH": *A Painting by J. Cordrey*

BESIDES THE INTEREST this picture has as a record of the means of transportation in England in 1814, it shows the coach which bore the news of peace to Edinburgh at the close of the Napoleonic Wars. The peace was actually signed in Paris, May 30, 1814. The flag on the coach bears the inscription, "Peace June 4, 1814." The Edinburgh Mail covered four hundred miles in forty hours, which was considered by the public of those days an alarming speed.

J. Cordrey, an early painter of coaching scenes, worked from 1795 to 1814. He gives such careful attention to the details of the coaches in his pictures that it is believed he must have worked as a designer of carriages.

The picture is in the collection of Charles H. Thieriot, Esq., of New York.

The Whistler Family in Russia

(MAJOR) WHISTLER had taken a comfortable home in the "Galernaia," the next street back of the English Quai, in one of the most beautiful—and most fashionable—sections of the city, not far from the Imperial Winter Palace. His wife hardly knew whether to be shocked or dazzled when she learned that the rent was eighteen hundred dollars a year, but after becoming acquainted with typical Russian dwellings she decided to be merely grateful for a home not only furnished with "all conveniences," but "carpeted all over and curtained in the English fashion" rather than exhibiting an uncosy if impressive expanse of polished wood and iron grill-work. Once they had unpacked the boxes of china, books and silver which had come with them from America, and had uncrated Debo's precious harp, they felt they had planted the banner of Home within those alien walls.

The scale of living was in itself foreign. Whistler was now receiving a salary of $12,000 a year, and their household was adapted to his position and the ways of the country. They soon became used to a retinue of servants—cook, maids, footman, "coacher," *Dvornik*, or yard man, and to the presence of a tutor or governess for the boys.

Housekeeping on the other side of the world offered far less difficulty than an efficient American housewife might have expected. . . .

St. Petersburg in the forties seemed to Americans a barbaric fairyland, a place of fierce contrasts where glamour met the eye and squalor lurked beneath. On the most ordinary days the city wore an air of carnival. Aristocratic carriages with liveried footmen dashed along its handsome "Prospects," occasionally one from the Court with footmen dressed in scarlet. Yet even an ordinary turnout might harbor royalty, since the Czar occasionally drove out incognito in a simple one-horse conveyance. The streets abounded in military uniforms, varied and gay as an operetta. The very buildings seemed in fancy dress with their glittering domes and spires, their carvings and colorful titles. It seemed a city designed, not for use like the substantial American centers, but for a festival or to illustrate a story about Foreign Lands. No matter how long one lived in Russia, it remained exotic.—From "Whistler's Mother," by ELIZABETH MUMFORD. (Boston: Little, Brown.)

"Be like the bird"

Be like the bird who halting in his flight
On limb too slight,
Feels it give way beneath him, and yet sings,
Knowing that he hath wings.

—An English translation from VICTOR HUGO

Making a New Friend in Bath

"WHAT A DELIGHTFUL place Bath is," said Mrs. Allen, as they sat down near the great clock, after parading the room till they were tired; "and how pleasant it would be if we had any acquaintance here."

This sentiment had been uttered so often in vain, that Mrs. Allen had no particular reason to hope it would be followed with more advantage now; but we are told to "despair of nothing we would attain," as "unwearied diligence our point would gain"; and the unwearied diligence with which she had every day wished for the same thing was at length to have its just reward, for hardly had she been seated ten minutes before a lady of about her own age, who was sitting by her, and had been looking at her attentively for several minutes addressed her with great complaisance in these words: "I think, madam, I cannot be mistaken; it is a long time since I had the pleasure of seeing you, but is not your name Allen?" This question answered, as it readily was, the stranger pronounced hers to be Thorpe; and Mrs. Allen immediately recognized the features of a former schoolfellow and intimate, whom she had seen only once since their respective marriages, and that many years ago. Their joy on this meeting was very great, as well it might be, since they had been contented to know nothing of each other for the last fifteen years. Compliments on good looks now passed; and, after observing how time had slipped away since they were last together, how little they thought of meeting in Bath, and what a pleasure it was to see an old friend, they proceeded to make inquiries and give intelligence as to their families, sisters, and cousins, talking both together, far more ready to give than to receive information, and each hearing very little what the other said. . . .

"Here come my dear girls," cried Mrs. Thorpe, pointing at three smart-looking females, who, arm in arm, were then moving toward her. . . .

The Misses Thorpes were introduced; and Miss Morland, who had been for a short time forgotten, was introduced likewise. The name seemed to strike them all; and, after speaking to her with great civility, the eldest young lady observed aloud to the rest, "How excessively like her brother Miss Morland is!" . . .

For a moment Catherine was surprized; but Mrs. Thorpe and her daughters had scarcely begun the history of their acquaintance with Mr. James Morland, before she remembered that her eldest brother had lately formed an intimacy with a young man of his own college, of the name of Thorpe; and that he had spent the last week of the Christmas vacation with his family, near London.

The whole being explained, many obliging things were said by the Misses Thorpes of their wish of being better acquainted with her; . . . and, as the first proof of amity, she was soon invited to accept an arm of the eldest Miss Thorpe, and take a turn with her about the room. . . .

Their conversation turned upon those subjects, of which the free discussion has generally much to do in perfecting a sudden intimacy between two young ladies; such as dress, balls, flirtations, and quizzes. Miss Thorpe, however, being four years older than Miss Morland, and at least four years better informed, had a very decided advantage in discussing such points. She could compare the balls of Bath with those of Tunbridge; its fashions with the fashions of London; could rectify the opinions of her new friend in many articles of tasteful attire; could discover a flirtation between any gentleman and lady who only smiled on each other; and point out a quiz through the thickness of a crowd. These powers received due admiration from Catherine, to whom they were entirely new; . . . Their increasing attachment was not to be satisfied with half a dozen turns in the Pump-room, but required, when they all quitted it together, that Miss Thorpe should accompany Miss Morland to the very door of Mr. Allen's house; and that they should there part with a most affectionate and lengthened shake of hands, after learning, to their mutual relief, that they should see each other across the theatre at night, and say their prayers in the same chapel the next morning. Catherine then ran directly up stairs, and watched Miss Thorpe's progress down the street from the drawing-room window; admired the graceful spirit of her walk, the fashionable air of her figure and dress, and felt grateful, as well she might, for the chance which had procured her such a friend.—From "Northanger Abbey," by JANE AUSTEN.

"Step by step"

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

A SCRIPTURAL PROMISE reads (Psalms 37:23, 24): "The steps of a good man are ordered by the Lord: and he delighteth in his way. Though he fall, he shall not be utterly cast down: for the Lord upholdeth him with his hand." What comfort is found in this spiritual truth, if confusion seems to prevent one from taking a decisive forward step! Bewilderment, self-distrust, or impatient self-will disappears when faith is placed rightly in God's loving care for His children. Many have learned that human counsel, concern, and confidence are precarious props, so to speak, upon which to lean at any time. Those who turn humbly to God, divine Mind, for guidance and grace will be spared the pain of retrograde steps. A buoyant, sure sense of action will then replace irresolute or plodding progression.

One woman will always be grateful for an experience which proved the immediate availability of God's help. She was called to substitute in a position which required watchfulness, wisdom, and frequent discussion of problems. All went well for a time; then a false sense of responsibility seemed to oppress her. One afternoon she suffered a complete loss of voice. She thought fearfully: "How can I direct intelligently tomorrow? Surely insubordination and mischief will run riot!" Being a student of Christian Science, she sought without delay to apply its teachings to the situation.

Christian Science reveals God as divine Mind, Love, Spirit. The real man, that is, the real selfhood of everyone, is perfect, spiritual, and complete in goodness now, for man reflects God. Intelligence, wisdom, dominion are attributes of Mind expressed in the real man. Courage and strength were gained by pondering these divine facts. The next morning the physical condition was unchanged, but she started for her post with confidence that Love would sustain her.

On page 444 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" Mary Baker Eddy writes, "Step by step will those who trust Him find that 'God is our refuge and strength, a very present help in trouble.'" This heavenly message came to the woman and brought healing. One step at a time! Again and again this spiritual reminder routed false suggestions of panic, self-reproach, and helplessness. Useful ideas unfolded each moment and met the needs of all. How grateful she felt for God's protection and guidance! Spiritual understanding and unselfish endeavor turned thought completely away from self, and in a short time her voice was restored and normal.

But, someone may think: "How can such reasoning help one who is in financial difficulties? My creditors will not wait for me to take one step at a time." Another may think: "I have not been 'a good man,' and the effects of my past misdeeds haunt my footsteps. How can I expect God to direct my way?" Christian Science teaches that the right, redemptive ideas of Mind are ever present, and when received into one's consciousness will meet one's every human need. Sincerity, kindness, and consistent prayer purify thought and make room for the influx of spiritual light. Humility, thankfulness, and firm purpose characterize spiritual thinking. Gratitude is the sweet quality which notes and delights in every genuine expression of good. God, good, is the only power and presence. Hence evil is unreal and owns no past, present, or future. Evil is thus powerless to harm the one who is striving, step by step, to express the goodness and grandeur of perfect spiritual selfhood.

Much has been said of the folly of human outlining, which is so often followed by disappointment, chagrin, and uncertainty. Jesus said (Matthew 6:34), "Take therefore no thought for the morrow: for the morrow shall take thought for the things of itself." Surely one so wise and good as the Master did not commend prodigality, selfishness, or lack of foresight. His counsel and practical demonstrations of Truth were always given to relieve human suffering and quicken faith in good. Were not his words a rebuke to anxiety and lack of faith? The desire to formulate an intelligent plan of action is commendable at all times. Mrs. Eddy writes on page 288 of "Miscellaneous Writings," "Wisdom in human action begins with what is nearest right under the circumstances, and thence achieves the absolute." If our plan proves to be infeasible God will protect and comfort us while we retrace our steps and listen more humbly for His voice.

What precious comfort Christian Science offers to those who believe, mistakenly and fearfully, that before them are only advancing years to be attended by decrepitude and, perhaps, final oblivion! God is the only Life, and His man is the expression of immortality. God, Life, is the true and inexhaustible source of vigor, beauty, intelligence, and activity. Soundness, not decrepitude, expresses Life. Spiritual faculties cannot fail. Nobility of character cannot decline. Peace, joy, and progress enrich the experience of all who trustingly rely on God.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Russian]

Haze of Summer

The heat haze lies, a velvet dream
mow-sweet, herb-tart, and drowned in sun,
lies over all, leaf, wind and wing
in flow and ripple like a stream.
Down roads where distance ambles on
mirage makes two of everything.

And every leaf and every stone,
grass blade, wheat straw, shape and shadow
intrudes perspective on the eye.
As if the heart had always known
voice and vision in the meadow,
now it swells with magic from the sky.

ROBERT WISTRAND

"ШАГ ЗА ШАГОМ"

Перевод с Английского помещенной на этой странице статьи Христианской Науки.

Одно из обетований Священного Писания гласит так (Псалом 37:23, 24): "Господом тверды шаги человека, и путь его угоден Ему. Когда будет падать, не упадет, потому что Господь поддержит его за руку." Какую великую помощь мы находим в этой духовной истине, если смущение мешает нам предпринять какой нибудь решительный шаг. Замешательство, недоверие к самому себе, или-же нетерпеливое своеволие исчезают, когда мы вверяемся любовной заботе Бога о Своих детях. Многим пришлось увидеть, что советы людей, их сочувствие и доверие не являются, так сказать, прочной опорой, на которую можно было-бы опереться в любое время. Кто в смирении обратится к Богу и попросит у него указаний и благости, тот будет избавлен от печальной необходимости идти вспять. Радостная уверенность в своих действиях заменит тогда нерешительное или кропотливое пробирание вперед.

Некая женщина всегда будет испытывать чувство благодарности за одно свое переживание, показавшее ей наглядно, что помощь Бога можно получить немедленно. Ее позвали заменить кого-то на посту, где требовалось много внимания, мудрости и частых обсуждений разных вопросов. Одно время все шло хорошо, но вдруг ее начало угнетать ложное ощущение своей ответственности. Однажды после полудня у нее совершенно исчез голос. Со страхом стала она думать: "Как смогу я завтра разумно справляться с своей задачей? Несомненно произойдет беспорядок и нарушение дисциплины!" Как ученица Христианской Науки, она немедленно стала мысленно применять ее наставления к своему случаю.

Христианская Наука открывает нам, что Бог есть божественный Разум, Любовь, Дух. Подлинный человек, то есть подлинная самость каждого, совершенна, духовна и имеет теперь-же свою полноту в добре, так как человек отражает Бога. Разумение, мудрость, господство суть качества Разума, выраженные в подлинном человеке. Размышление на тему об этих божественных фактах, дало женщине и мужество и силу. На утро в ее физическом состоянии не произошло изменения, но все-же она отправилась на свой пост с твердой верой, что Любовь поддержит ее.

На странице 444 книги "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," Мэри Бэкэр Эдди пишет: "Шаг за шагом те, кто доверяются Ему, убеждаются, что 'Бог нам прибежище и сила, помощь в бедствиях скоро обретаемая.'" Эта небесная весть пришла и нашей женщине и принесла с собой исцеление. Только один шаг одновременно! Снова и снова это духовное напоминание обращало в бегство ложные мысли паники, самоупрекания и беспомощности. Полезные идеи выявлялись каждую минуту и удовлетворяли нужды всех. Как благодарна она была Богу за его защиту и указания! Духовное понимание и бескорыстные старания совершенно отвлекли мысли ее от нее самой и в скором времени к ней нормально вернулся ее голос.

Но кто нибудь может подумать: "Как может подобное рассуждение помочь кому нибудь в его финансовых затруднениях? Мои кредиторы не станут ждать пока я буду предпринимать по одному шагу зараз." Другой быть может подумает: "Я не был 'хорошим человеком' и последствия моих прошлых проступков преследуют меня по пятам. Как могу я ожидать, что Богу будет угодно указывать мне мой путь?" Христианская Наука учит, что верные, искупляющие идеи Разума, всегда на лицо и когда кто нибудь принимает их в свое сознание, то они всегда удовлетворяют каждую нужду человека. Искренность, доброта и постоянная молитва очищают мысль и приготовляют место проникновению духовного света. Смирение, чувство благодарности и твердые намерения характеризуют духовное мышление. Благодарность есть нежное качество, которое замечает и радуется каждому искреннему проявлению добра. Бог, добро, есть единственная сила и присутствие. Следовательно, зло нереально и не имеет ни прошлого, ни настоящего, ни будущего. Зло поэтому не может вредить тому, кто стремится, шаг за шагом, выражать доброту и величие совершенной духовной самости человека.

Много было сказано о том, как бывает бесрассудно делать заранее разные проэкты, что часто сопровождается разочарованием, огорчениями и растерянностию. Иисус сказал (Матфей 6:34): "И так не заботьтесь о завтрашнем дне. Ибо завтрашний сам будет заботиться о своем." Несомненно тот, кто был так мудр и добр, как Учитель не мог одобрять расточительность, эгоизм и отсутствие предусмотрительности. Его советы и наглядные доказательства Истины всегда давались с целию облегчить человеческие страдания и оживить веру в добро. Не являлись— ли слова его упреком страху и отсутствию веры? Желание создать разумный план действий всегда поощряется. Mrs. Эдди пишет на странице 288, своей книги "Miscellaneous Writings": "Мудрость в действиях человека начинается с того положения, которое при данных обстоятельствах наиболее справедливо и затем уже завершает абсолютное." Если наш какой нибудь проэкт оказывается неосуществимым, то Бог будет нас оберегать пока мы будем идти назад и более смиренно прислушиваться к Его голосу.

Какое ценное утешение дает Христианская Наука тем, кто в заблуждении своем испуганно верят, что впереди их ждут старческие годы, сопровождаемые дряхлостию и быть может окончательным забвением! Бог есть единственная Жизнь и Его человек есть выражение бессмертия. Бог, Жизнь есть подлинный и неисчерпаемый источник силы, красоты, ума и активности. Здоровие, а не дряхлость выражает Жизнь. Духовные свойства не могут нам изменить. Благородство характера не может прийти в упадок. Мир, радость и прогресс обогащают жизнь всех, кто доверчиво полагается на Бога.

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Second Section

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Page Nine

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BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 19, 1940

Saltonstall's Appointments Are Confirmed

Toscano, Greenough and others on the list submitted last week are indorsed by Council.

The Executive Council today confirmed Gov. Leverett Saltonstall's appointees to State positions carrying salaries totaling $22,000.

The Council also had before it today two new appointments by the Governor. Walter Shales of Worcester was appointed as a member of the Advisory Board of the Department of Public Welfare and Florence Le Febre of Norwood was named as a trustee of the Fernald State School.

Despite a protest made by Mrs. Lucy Foster of Watertown against the appointment of Nazzareno Toscano, of Watertown, former officer of the Italian navy during the World War, as a member of the State Industrial Accident Board, the Council confirmed the appointment. Mr. Toscano's salary is $6,000 annually.

Mrs. Foster stated the appointment was poor politics and charged that only Sons of Italy members have been appointed from Watertown to State positions.

Greenough Confirmed

Charles W. Greenough of Dover, personal friend of Governor Saltonstall, was confirmed as State Budget Commissioner to succeed Carl A. Raymond of Belmont who retired on June 1. The post pays $6,500 a year.

Walter R. Meins of Roxbury, brother of Carroll L. Meins, chief secretary to the Governor, was approved as member of the Boston Licensing Board, a $5,000 position. He succeeds Edwin D. Gallagher.

The appointment of Mrs. Ruth O'Keefe of Lynn and Mrs. Isabel K. Winsher of New Bedford as members of the State Parole Board were also approved. These positions pay $2,250 a year.

Numerous other appointments to minor or unpaid positions were also confirmed, including that of Dr. Daniel L. Marsh, of Boston, President of Boston University as Trustee of the Massachusetts State Library.

Submitted Last Week

All the appointments confirmed today were submitted to the Council by the Governor last week. Immediately Bayard Tuckerman, member of the Executive Council, announced he would investigate Mr. Toscano's position regarding Premier Mussolini and the international situation because of his previous service in the Italian navy.

Today, Mr. Toscano appeared before the Council for questioning, and the only Council opposition to his appointment came from Daniel H. Coakley, the only Democratic member of the Council, who opposed the nomination for political reasons.

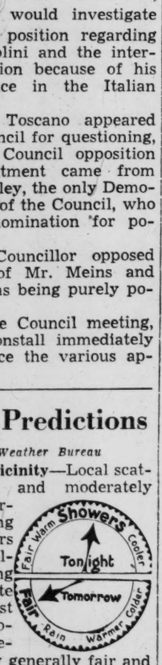
The same Councillor opposed appointments of Mr. Meins and Mrs. O'Keefe, as being purely political.

Following the Council meeting, Governor Saltonstall immediately swore into office the various appointees.

Weather Predictions

By U. S. Weather Bureau

Boston and Vicinity—Local scattered showers and moderately warm this afternoon, becoming cooler; showers early tonight followed by clearing and cooler late tonight; lowest temperature tonight near 60 degrees; Thursday generally fair and cooler; moderate to fresh southwest winds, shifting to northwest early this evening.



Maine: Cloudy preceded by showers on the coast; cooler in interior tonight; Thursday fair and cooler.

New Hampshire: Partly cloudy and cooler, preceded by showers in southeast portion tonight; Thursday fair and cooler.

Vermont: Partly cloudy and cooler tonight; Thursday fair and cooler.

Massachusetts: Partly cloudy and slightly cooler in the north portion preceded by showers in east portion tonight; Thursday fair and cooler.

Rhode Island and Connecticut: Partly cloudy and cooler, preceded by local showers this afternoon and tonight; Thursday partly cloudy and cooler.

Atlantic Coast Eastport to Sandy Hook: Fresh to strong southwest shifting to northwest winds early tonight with squalls; weather partly cloudy preceded by showers tonight; Thursday fair.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Boston	67	77	New Orleans	77	92
Chicago	63	88	New York	71	71
Denver	58	94	Norfolk	76	83
Helena	59	88	Philadelphia	73	75
Kansas City	74	88	St. Louis	73	88
Los Angeles	56	75	San Francisco	57	63
Miami	80	87	Washington	79	79
Minneapolis	55	82			

A—7:30 a. m., E. D. S. T., June 19.
B—Maximum, June 18.

High Tides at Boston

Wednesday, 10:46 p. m.; height 11.1 feet.
Thursday, 11:21 a. m.; height 9.7 feet.
Light all vehicles by 8:54 p. m. E. D. S. T.

Peony Time

By a Staff Photographer

At Flower Show and Rose Garden

Upper: Miss Winnifred Corbett of Massachusetts Horticultural Society staff, amid blossoms at the Society's annual June exhibition. Lower: Bower on Fenway attracts Mrs. Harold G. Benjamin of Minneapolis, Minn., who is visiting Boston with Mr. Benjamin.

Blooms of Season Call Public To Hall and Park Displays

A citadel of beauty, an arsenal of spring, a stronghold of peace threw out its welcome to all invaders of Horticultural Hall this afternoon, as the Massachusetts Horticultural Society opened its annual June exhibition.

New varieties of peonies, roses, lupins, clematis, petunias and other blooms strove with finer old fuschias, fox gloves, helitropes, pansy orchids and other familiar flowers to outrival the springtime glory of past years. Surveying the triumph of tinted petals, the generalissimo of the spectacle, Arno H. Nehrling, proclaimed:

"There is nothing in the country that compares with this in extent and quality and new things."

The bulwark of the floral forces was made up of peonies; and this year, peonies have in addition to their gorgeousness a human story. They claim their champions as devoted and persistent as any who ever manned a fortress wall. Hither came Prof. A. P. Saunders and his wife carrying peonies such as "never before were grown on land or sea," taken from the most varied collection in the world, the only great collection of peony hybrids anywhere. They loaded the rumble seat of their car with choice blooms yesterday and drove the 300 miles here from Clinton, N. Y., where Professor Saunders has spent 40 years as Professor of Chemistry in Hamilton College.

Duration and Color

"I work like a dog, 365 days a year, on my plants," said Professor Saunders this morning, when unwillingly detached for a few minutes from fixing up his peonies in vases. "For 25 years I have been laboring on peony hybrids, and now that I am professor emeritus, I can devote all my time to them. Today I have 15,000 hybrid plants—babies. How would you like to have 15,000 babies to look after? It used to be fun, now it's getting to be tyrrany."

Mrs. Saunders meantime was absorbed in dressing up for the show an unusual new variety she has been developing. They both revel in despotism.

"There are 15 or 20 wild species of peony," sped on Professor Saunders, a past president of the American Peony Society, now a director. "It has been my aim to get them into my garden and cross them every possible way. This is the only time any one has made a systematic study of the genus, and why? Because it takes approximately seven years from seed to bloom. That's a long time.

"Two things I've been working for—a longer peony season and a good pink, a clear sparkling quality."

Added to Season

Dr. Saunders has added nearly a month to the peony season. The usual varieties start blooming about the 10th of June, while his begin early in May. Most of the 400 or 500 blooms he brought here he had to put in cold storage for the past two weeks because their season was past.

George C. Thurlow brought 3,000 peonies from the Cherry Hill Nurseries at West Newbury, Mass. His business was started by his grandfather in 1832.

"We have been here preparing since Saturday," Mr. Thurlow remarked this morning, "and the blooms came along about 10 o'clock last night. We had to sort them out, cut their stems and put them in water. I got only an hour's sleep on the branches of an arbor vitae tree."

"Why don't you slip away for a little nap?" he was asked.

"Oh, boy!" he ejaculated. "The gong sounds at 12:30, and we've got to be ready."

Museum Director Heads Expedition

An expedition to Glacier Bay, Alaska, will put off tonight from the Museum of Natural History headed by Bradford Washburn, Director of the Museum. Mr. Washburn will be accompanied by his wife and two members of the Harvard ski team, Thomas Winship and Lee Wilson.

Simultaneously, three other members of the expedition will leave Seattle to meet the Boston group in Alaska.

Lippmann Warns U. S. It Must Fulfill Destiny

As the Battle of France continued toward its seemingly disastrous conclusion, New Englanders today were concerning themselves with such vital questions as preparations for defense, aid for the Allies, conscription, and compulsory military training. These questions were being discussed on college campuses, in meetings elsewhere, and among groups working for relief of Europe.

Declaring that the United States soon may become the last stronghold of civilization, Walter Lippmann, New York newspaper columnist, told fellow members of the Harvard Class of 1910, meeting in Boston last night, that if this last outpost of democracy is to be defended the old policy of taking the easiest way will have to be abandoned.

"In the past 20 years, Mr. Lippmann said, America at the critical junctures always has taken the road of least effort and the method of cheapest solution and of the greatest self-indulgence.

"I do not know," he said, "whether we shall see again in our lives a peace that we shall believe can last. But what we can have, though the world roars and rages about us, is peace of mind, a quiet place of tranquility and of order and of purpose within ourselves. . . ."

Must Face Issues

"Peace of mind," Mr. Lippmann continued, "will come to men only when, having faced all the issues clearly and without flinching, they are decided and resolved.

"For 20 years the free peoples of the Western World have taken the easy way, ourselves more lightheartedly than any others. That is why we are stricken. That is why the defenses of western civilization have crumbled.

"That is why we find ourselves tonight knowing that we here in America may soon be the last stronghold of our civilization. We mean to defend that citadel; we mean, I believe, to make it the center of the ultimate resistance of the evil which is devastating the world, and more than that, we mean to make it the center of the resurrection, the source of the energies by which the men who believe as we do may be liberated, and the lands that are subjugated redeemed, and the world we live in purified and pacified once more.

"This is the American destiny, and unless we fulfill that destiny, we shall have betrayed our own past and we shall make our own future meaningless, chaotic, and low."

Affirming their intention to carry on, The American Friends of France announced that shipment of food, canned milk, clothing, and money to Miss Anne Morgan for relief of French refugees would continue.

"France's capitulation to Hitler's armed force does not mean the end of France," declared Mrs. Robert W. Lovett, Co-chairman of the local group. "More than ever, France needs friends to stand by her in this the most tragic hour of her long and brilliant history. The American Friends of France will redouble its efforts to raise money for French refugees."

A petition signed by 67 Tufts College faculty members was received by the Massachusetts branch of the Committee to Defend America by Aiding the Allies. It urged aid for the Allies. First two signatures were those of Leonard Carmichael, President, and George S. Miller, Vice-President of the College.

William Allen White, National Chairman of the Committee, wired: "We need more energy and wisdom than ever in this fight to defend America by aiding the Allies. Defeatism of any kind is the first menace. It is a menace to Democracy on this continent. We stand firm. We shall fight on for democratic liberties and to prevent war from coming to America."

Recruiting Lags

Despite the urgency of the United States defense problem, enlistments have been so few in New England that the War Department has reduced the New England quota approximately one third, Maj. Gen. James A. Woodruff, commanding the First Corps Area, has announced.

The original quota for New England, 1,143 men by June 30, has been reduced to 787 or 356 less, it was stated. Intensive recruiting activity in this section has resulted in only 339 men joining the colors since May 22, General Woodruff stated.

"It is true," he declared, "that the Regular Army offers an attractive career, but we must now, in addition, look upon our recruiting drive as a patriotic measure for national defense, and in particular, the defense of New England. I cannot stress too much the necessity for enlisting now."

Smith Sends Aid

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NORTHAMPTON, Mass., June 19—Collection of more than 25 boxes of shoes, sweaters, skirts and other new and used clothing for French refugees, was announced by Smith College officials today.

The boxes will leave this week for France. The clothes were collected by a group in which were many students who studied in France during their junior year. Several heads of houses and members of the French Department at the College aided in soliciting contributions.

British Envoy in the Group Yale Honors With Degrees

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW HAVEN, Conn., June 19—The Marquis of Lothian, British Ambassador to the United States "is on the side which will ultimately triumph," declared Dr. William Lyon Phelps, Professor-Emeritus of English at Yale University, today as "public orator" for the University's award of an honorary degree of Doctor of Laws to the British statesman.

Others who received honorary degrees at the 239th commencement for 542 graduate and professional candidates today were: Dr. Hu Shih, Chinese Ambassador to the United States and world philosopher, Doctor of Laws; Carl Sandburg, biographer and poet, Doctor of Letters; Mayor Fiorello La Guardia of New York, Doctor of Laws; Henry Solon Graves, forestry expert, Doctor of Laws; Edward Albert Doisey, Professor of Bio-Chemistry at St. Louis (Mo.) University, Doctor of Science; Gilmore David Clarke, landscape architect, Doctor of Humane Letters; Paul Tillich, "theologian, scholar, philosopher," Doctor of Divinity; LeRoy Upson Gardner, public health expert, Master of Science; and Arthur Howe, former President of Hampton Institute in Virginia, Master of Arts.

Of Lord Lothian, Dr. Phelps said: "His numerous writings reveal him as a liberal in both social attitude and political thinking. The remarkable development of social legislation in England is in part the fruit of his labors. A believer in the perfectability of man through education, and the maintenance of world peace through conference, he has sometimes been deceived; but unless Christian teaching is false, and the trends of history are wrong, he is on the side which will ultimately triumph."

In conferring the degree, Dr. Charles Seymour, President of the University, praised Lord Lothian as "scholar and friend of scholars, philosopher - statesman, distinguished public servant, great-hearted lover of mankind, true friend of his country and its people."

Among Dr. Seymour's other citations were:

Of Mr. Sandburg: "Poet historian, interpreter of the prairie soil. Your voice, with your guitar and over the roar of the printing presses, has taught us the songs of the prairie boy and the spirit of the rugged West; the greatest chronicler of the greatest American (Abraham Lincoln) of the nineteenth century."

Of Mayor LaGuardia: "Under your leadership the largest city in America has grown not only larger but better. In recognition of your outstanding executive capacity devoted to the improvement of city government, and for the courage with which you have defended and developed the welfare of the citizens, Yale confers upon you the degree of Doctor of Laws."

Object of Civic Cleanup Campaign

By a Staff Photographer

Concord Station Receives Needed Paint

Top: The depot, which will soon have a shining new coat of paint and a tower clock that will once more tell time. Bottom: M. H. Rouillard, the head painter, shows Mrs. Danforth Comins, Chairman of the Conservation Committee (left), and Mrs. George Bates, President of the Garden Club of Concord, how the finished coat will look.

Concord Station Blossoms Out in Garden Club's Paint

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, Mass., June 19—The oldest inhabitant can scarcely remember the last time it happened—but they're painting the depot in this historic town today.

First sign that anything unusual was coming off in the town made famous by "the rude bridge" and by Emerson, Thoreau, the Alcotts and others distinguished in American life and letters, was when the 8:10 commuters' special arrived in Boston one morning recently with the Concord delegation—practically to the last man—wearing boutonnieres of bright spring flowers.

The Garden Club of Concord, it was learned, was in the midst of another "cleanup campaign." This time the object of its attention was the dingy railroad station whose blistered sides screamed for paint and whose tower clock had long since tired of its job and come to a complete stop.

But it takes money to right a condition like that and what was more logical, queried the ladies of the Garden Club, than to sell buttonhole bouquets to the menfolk who daily use the station on their way to business.

Club Well-Experienced

The Garden Club was experienced in sponsoring civic improvements. Through its Conservation Committee the High School grounds had been attractively planted, as had the environs of the Peter Bulkley School. Contributions from the club treasury had also helped with the landscaping of a school in West Concord.

One of the biggest jobs tackled by the club was the replacement of trees lost during the 1938 hurricane and to the club must go credit for the elimination of all billboards in the town not complying with the regulations of the State Department of Public Works.

Recalling the success experienced by the Garden Clubs of Swampscott and Beach Bluff in beautifying their stations, a committee went to see how it was accomplished. The railroad, they learned, was disinclined to spend funds on improving station buildings with other fiscal problems pressing, but no objection was encountered to a plan whereby the Garden Club would finance the painting and landscaping of the Concord station.

Funds the Problem

The problem of how to raise the money practically solved itself when the townspeople heard about the project. Business men, particularly those in the vicinity of the station, gave liberally. A filling station operator whose stand abuts the railroad property gave five dollars and said he would give more if it were needed, so glad was he that unsightly stumps on a plot between his station and the depot were removed.

The landscape question was answered when a Sudbury nurseryman donated trees and shrubs for the job. The boutonniere campaign netted $16 and, with funds from all other sources, in hand, the project was ready to go ahead.

So yesterday, with Mrs. George Bates, President of the Garden Club, and Mrs. Danforth Comins, Chairman of the Conservation Committee which managed the project, supervising the job, the station began to receive its first coat of gray paint—a color calculated to bear up under the constant smoke and soot of passing locomotives.

"It is our hope," Mrs. Bates explained, "that other communities will see what we have been able to accomplish and through their Garden or Women's clubs will eliminate similar ugly spots."

Council Revokes Caricari Pardon

The Executive Council today revoked the pardon under parole conditions granted in 1935 to Michael Caricari of Springfield, thus forcing his return to Charlestown State Prison to complete 17 years of a 25-year term for larceny and assault.

Arthur T. Lyman, State Commissioner of Correction, recommended the revocation when Caricari was sentenced on May 23 to 18 months in the House of Correction on statutory charges. Caricari was pardoned during the James M. Curley regime. He was originally sentenced in the Hampden Superior Court on May 12, 1927.

Harvard's Big Confetti Army At Battlefield

Annual class day opens as mile-long parade enters Stadium for traditional festivities of day.

By William R. Frye

Harvard Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

There was a war today at Harvard, but it was one of confetti; a forced march—the alumni costume parade; bombardment—by orators; and, at night, more than 5,000 refugees—from laughter.

For today was Class Day at Harvard—the annual day-long frolic of alumni, seniors, and guests, held in honor of the graduating class. Sharply in contrast with the other events of the week—the Baccalaureate sermon Sunday, the Commencement exercises tomorrow—Class Day was the very embodiment of fun and frolic.

And this was no accident. For the express purpose of keeping the day's events "in mood," chairmen of the alumni class reunions ruled out of the costumes and placards of the parades all jibes at President Roosevelt and all burlesquing of war issues.

Serious Note

Briefly, in the morning literary exercises, a serious note was struck. The class poem, by Garfield H. Horn of Long Beach, California, took as its theme the indecision and confusion of students in the face of a war which they may have to fight; and the class oration, by Tudor Gardiner, of Gardiner, Maine, was a statement of the extreme isolationist point of view.

But the literary exercises were an island in a sea of merriment. The mothers and fathers—indeed, the sisters and the cousins and the aunts—of the senior class, who incidentally arrived this year to the tune of about 1,100, wanted to see their sons have a good time on Class Day. Alumni and their families were already in the right mood, as a result of two days of reunions, parties, excursions, concerts, and the like.

No one was disappointed. The parade, which followed the morning exercises and the outdoor luncheons, featured every sort of costume from babies' diapers to hoop skirts, and every sort of vehicle from the hay wagon to the streamlined locomotive. Men of 1915, the 25-year class, led the way; and the other classes, from 1890 to 1939, vied with each other for the honor of most startling get-up.

Mile-long Parade

As the mile-long parade wound into the Stadium, the afternoon celebration got under way. Seniors and alumni sat on the ground where football games are played in the fall; relatives and friends occupied the concrete stands. Austere classical architecture contrasted sharply with a kaleidoscope of colors.

First, more than 50 classes of Harvard alumni stood and roared a cheer for the cap-and-gowned seniors. Before the cheer had ceased echoing from the stands, 1940 responded with one of their own for the alumni—and, for good measure, they added others for the 50-year class, the Harvard President, the college and the ladies.

Highlight of the afternoon was the Ivy Oration, in which Bayard S. Clark, of Philadelphia summarized the college career of '40 by beginning, in dialect, as a "cowhand character" and finishing with the broadest of Boston accents.

"Hel-lo ev-er-y-body," he drawled. "I come to bury the class of 1940, not to praise it . . ."

Overcome Dislike

As a freshman, he said ("he" being "Mr. Beebe Bustlebottom") he overcame a dislike for ivy. By his sophomore year, he added other accomplishments: he had begun to read tea leaves. When his college career was three-quarters old, he had learned to "dance like a truck on cobblestones" with a debutante named "Esmireldie."

But it was as a senior that the triumph of his education arrived. One day he decided that "what I need to do is to 'Harvardize' myself. So right then and there I stepped out for my first fitting at J. Press [a Cambridge tailor] and came home with a sport-coat that looked like a hopscotch playground. I was definitely dapper. . . .

"You know," he told his roommate, "I'm getting to appreciate Harvard more and more and to realize the importance of talking in a cultured voice." And the Orator's voice began subtly to change.

"How are you, old man?" he greeted a friend the next day. "You just got back from Bermuda? Oh, how exhausting. Myself, I haven't been able to crack a book in ages. My courses are so boring, I don't know how I'm going to make myself take those finicky old exams."

The Class of 1940 loved it, especially because they saw between the lines a satire on some of the critics of Harvard. They were left laughing as a collection was suggested "for the benefit of the 850 unemployed of the Class of 1940."

Then, after traditional ceremonies, by which seniors are welcomed (a bit prematurely) into the ranks of alumni, and the Harvard colors are presented to the freshmen by their senior brothers, the whole gathering of six to seven thousand rose to sing "Fair Harvard" in unison.

Hardly had they finished when the battle of confetti was launched.

Events in and Around Boston Tonight

Movies

Radio—Page 10

Brookline Village—Mickey Rooney in "Young Tom Edison." 3:45, 6:55, 9:50. Also "Two Girls on Broadway." 2, 5:10, 8:20.

Coolidge Corner—"Star Dust," with Linda Darnell. 2, 5:05, 8:15. Also "Johnny Apollo," with Tyrone Power, Dorothy Lamour, and Edward Arnold. 3:55, 6:40, 9:50.

Fenway—"Torrid Zone," with James Cagney, Ann Sheridan and Pat O'Brien. 2:05, 4:45, 7:20, 9:55. Also "A Fugitive From Justice." 1:10, 3:45, 6:20, 9. Tomorrow: Richard Greene and Zorina in "I Was an Adventuress." Also "I Can't Give You Anything but Love, Baby," with Johnny Downs and Peggy Moran.

Fine Arts—Walt Disney's "Pinocchio." 1, 2:35, 4:15, 5:50, 7:25, 9:15.

Keith Memorial—Anna Neagle and Ray Milland in "Irene." 11:20 a. m., 2:50, 6:15, 9:45. "Beyond Tomorrow." 9:45 a. m., 1:15, 4:45, 8:15. Also "Information Please." 11:10 a. m., 2:40, 6:05, 9:35. Tomorrow: "My Favorite Wife," with Irene Dunne and Cary Grant. Also "Sandy Is a Lady," with Baby Sandy.

Metropolitan—"Safari," with Madeleine Carroll, and Douglas Fairbanks, Jr., 10 a. m., 12:50, 3:50, 6:45, 9:45. Also "Those Were the Days," with Ezra Stone. 11:35 a. m., 2:30, 5:25, 8:25.

Modern—"Lillian Russell," starring Alice Faye, Don Ameche, and Henry Fonda. 9:05, a. m., 1:50, 5:45, 9:30. Also "The Biscuit Eater," with Billy Lee. 12:10, 4:15, 8.

Orpheum—"The Mortal Storm," with Margaret Sullavan, James Stewart, Robert Young, and Frank Morgan. 11:20 a. m., 2:55, 6:30, 10:05. Also "Phantom Raiders," with Walter Pidgeon and Florence Rice. 10 a. m., 1:40, 5:15, 8:50.

Paramount—"Torrid Zone," with James Cagney, Ann Sheridan and Pat O'Brien. 10:10 a. m., 1, 3:50, 6:40, 9:30. Also "A Fugitive From Justice," with Roger Pryor. 9:10 a. m., 12, 2:50, 5:40, 8:30. Tomorrow: Richard Greene and Zorina in "I Was an Adventuress." Also "I Can't Give You Anything but Love, Baby," with Johnny Downs and Peggy Moran.

R. K. O. Boston—"Mad Men of Europe," with Edmund Gwenn and Mary Maguire. 9:30 a. m. 12, 2:35, 5:05, 7:40, 10:10. Also "Love, Honor and Oh-Baby!" 10:50 a. m., 1:25, 3:55, 6:30, 9:05. Tomorrow: "Leopard Men of Africa." Also "Half a Sinner," with Heather Angel and John King.

Scollay—"Lillian Russell," starring Alice Fay, Don Ameche, and Henry Fonda. 10:50 a. m., 2:25, 5:55, 9:30. Also "The Biscuit Eater," with Billy Lee, 9:30 a. m., 1, 4:35, 8:05.

South Station Theater—Latest News—War "Films," "Know Your Money," "Servant of Mankind—Thomas Edison," "U. S. Air Army," latest newsreels and other shorts.

State—"The Mortal Storm," with Margaret Sullavan, James Stewart, Robert Young and Frank Morgan. 11:20 a. m., 2:55, 6:30, 10:05. Also "Phantom Raiders," with Walter Pidgeon and Florence Rice. 1:40, 5:15, 8:50.

Telepix—"French invaders and 30-minute news digest; Betty Button—Jitterbug No. 1; Pete Smith's Domineering Male Vanquished; Money (True or False); Biography of Thomas Edison; Travel to Pacific Fair and other shorts.

Trans-Lux—"The Mystic Circle Murder," with Betty Compson 11 a. m., 1:45, 4:30, 7:15, 10. Also "Lives of a Bengal Lancer," with Gary Cooper and Franchot Tone. 9:30 a. m., 12:15, 3, 5:50, 8:35.

Tremont—"Virginia City," with Errol Flynn and Miriam Hopkins. Also "Slightly Honorable," with Pat O'Brien. Continuous from 8:30 a. m., to 11:30 p. m. Tomorrow: "The Old Maid," with Bette Davis, George Brent, and Miriam Hopkins. Also "The Great Waltz," with Milisa Korjus and F. Gravet.

University—Ronald Colman in "Lost Horizon." 2:40, 6, 9:30. Also "I Met My Love," with Henry Fonda. 1:30, 4:45, 8:15. Tomorrow: "Til We Meet Again," with Merle Oberon. Also "Star Dust," with Linda Darnell.

Uptown—"Til We Meet Again," with George Brent and Merle Oberon. 1:10, 4:45, 8:20. Also "Johnny Apollo," with Tyrone Power. 2:55, 6:30, 10.

News and reviews of plays, concerts, and motion pictures appear daily in the Arts Column. In addition a Movie Guide is published in the Daily Features Page each Saturday. Art gallery and museum exhibits are listed on Mondays.

Tonight at the Pops

Symphony Hall, 8:30—
"Los Banderillos." March ..... Volpatti
"The Roman Carnival." Overture ..... Berlioz
Liebestraum ..... Liszt-Herbert
"New Vienna," Waltzes ..... Strauss
"Facade" ..... Walton
Mediation from "Thais" ..... Massenet
Violin solo: J. Theodorowicz
Polovetzian Dances from "Prince Igor" ..... Borodin
"Show Boat," Selection ..... Kern
"Ill Tempered" ..... McBride
(Without apologies to J. S. B.)
"Thunder and Lightning," Polka ..... Strauss

Tomorrow

Museum of Fine Arts—Guidance tour on Egyptian Sculpture by Miss Maginnis, 11 a. m.

Isabella Stewart Gardner Museum, Fenway Court—Concert by William Sutherland, baritone; Reginald Boardman, pianist, 2:45.

Furniture Movers Seek Rate Action

A schedule of minimum rates to be charged by Massachusetts furniture movers was sought by La-Rue Brown, counsel for the Massachusetts Furniture and Piano Movers Association, at a public hearing yesterday before the State Public Utilities Commission.

Mr. Brown said uniform rates had already been put into effect by more than 400 furniture movers in Massachusetts following a survey of 38 communities throughout the nation.

Although Mr. Brown said the average rate in these communities was found to be more than $3 an hour for truck and driver and more than $4 for truck, driver and helper, John J. Williams of Agawam, representing 78 western Massachusetts movers, said those figures were not accurate and opposed as too high the rate schedule proposed by the Association.

The minimum rates proposed are:

Within a 24-hour radius, $2 an hour for driver and truck under 500 cubic feet capacity; $3 an hour for driver and truck over 500 cubic feet capacity; $1 an hour for helper, $1.25 an hour for packer. The schedule outside the 24-hour radius is based upon the size of the truck.

Boston Red Cross Fund Now $483,915

Boston has contributed $483,915 to the American Red Cross war relief fund, William E. Chamberlain, executive director of the Metropolitan Chapter, announced today.

Shipments of clothing to the refugees in France are leaving Boston for New York at the rate of 30 a week, he said at Red Cross headquarters at 17 Gloucester Street.

Loading of two ships, the Executive and Narbo, with supplies of foodstuffs, clothing, blankets, cooking utensils, medical and hospital supplies will begin on June 25, he declared.

Listening to Beethoven's Fifth

Fay

Share in Music Appreciation Campaign

Arthur Fiedler (right), conductor of the summer concerts by members of the Boston Symphony Orchestra and also member of the Boston Committee, and Felix Grisette, Executive Secretary of the National Committee for Music Appreciation, hear the second number of the list of recorded symphonies offered to the public.

Symphonies on the Esplanade

Several symphonies in the list of recordings released in Boston in connection with the music appreciation campaign will be included in Esplanade concert programs, Arthur Fiedler, conductor, announced today.

Lauding the recording of Beethoven's Symphony No. 5 in C minor, released to the public last Saturday, Mr. Fiedler said:

"I am happy to have the opportunity to indorse the music appreciation campaign which is being sponsored in Boston by the Boston Committee for Music Appreciation, in connection with the 12 symphonic records which are being distributed for educational purposes at a nonprofit price through the Committee's headquarters." These are at 31 Tremont Street, 889 Boylston Street, and 150 Federal Street.

"During the twelfth season of Esplanade concerts," the conductor continued, "which begin July 2 and continue nightly until July 25, I shall endeavor to include several of these symphonic masterworks on our program."

Next Saturday, the Committee will release the recording of Tchaikovsky's "Nutcracker Suite."

Asia's Horse-Soldiers

The horse-soldier, or cavalryman, was characteristic of early Asiastic warfare.

Films in Prospect for Boston

The Arts in Boston

Domestic issues will be enjoying a fair share of attention on Boston screens this week. In the case of "My Favorite Wife," the crises considered will be definitely on the lighter side. "Four Sons," on the other hand, combines domestic tragedy with recent European history. For the rest, there will be films about "leopard men" of Africa, confidence men of the underworld, and Pinoccio of Hollywood.

The only hold-over program on Boston first-run screens is "The Mortal Storm, which begins its second week tomorrow at the State and Orpheum. Margaret Sullavan, James Stewart, Robert Young, Frank Morgan, Maria Ouspenskaya, and Bonita Granville are in the cast. The second feature, "Phantom Raiders,"—with Walter Pidgeon, Florence Rice, Joseph Schildkraut, and Donald Meek—also remains.

★ ★ ★

Dunne-Grant at Memorial

Irene Dunne and Cary Grant arrive in celluloid image at the Keith Memorial Thursday in "My Favorite Wife," a film which re-unites this excellent pair of comedy players for the first time since "The Awful Truth." Leo McCarey, Garson Kanin, and Samuel and Bella Spewack are the producer, director and authors of the new marital farce in which Miss Dunne plays Mr. Grant's wife, a lady named Eve Arden, who bears a slight but unmistakable resemblance to the late Enoch. Gail Patrick, Ann Shoemaker, Donald McBride, Granville Bates, Scotty Beckett, and Mary Lou Harrington are in the cast.

The second feature is Universal's "Sandy Is a Lady," starring Baby Sandy and including contributions from Mischa Auer, Eugene Pallette, Billy Gilbert, and Edgar Kennedy. There will also be a new March of time, "U. S. Navy—1940."

★ ★ ★

"Four Sons" at Met

The Metropolitan is changing its opening day this week from Thursday to Friday, when it will introduce "Four Sons" to local audiences. Don Ameche, Eugenie Leontovich, Alan Curtis, Mary Beth Hughes, George Ernst, Sig Rumann, and Lionel Royce are the principal players. Archie Mayo directed from a story suggested by I. A. R. Wylie. "Murder in the Air," with Ronald Reagan, James Stephenson, and Eddie Foy, Jr., is the accompany feature.

★ ★ ★

New Zorina Film

Vera Zorina and Richard Greene are the lead players in "I Was an Adventuress," coming to the Paramount and Fenway Theaters tomorrow. Eric Von Stroheim and Peter Lorre, are Zorina's accomplices in an international robbery ring. Gregory Ratoff directed. The accompanying new feature will be "I Can't Give You Anything But Love, Baby," featuring Johnny Downes, Peggy Moran, and Broderick Crawford.

★ ★ ★

Pinocchio Back

With the opening of "Pinocchio," at the Fine Arts today, George Kraska institutes a new summer price policy of 30 cents for grown-ups and 15 cents for children. "Pinocchio" in case anyone has forgotten recounts in Disney Technicolor the adventures of the little puppet who became a real boy at last, of Geppetto, Figaro, and Cleo.

★ ★ ★

Boston World Premiere

The Keith Boston announces the world premiere of "The Leopard Men of Africa," on Thursday. The film was taken by Dr. Paul L. Hoefler on his expedition into the Congo. The other picture will be "Half a Sinner" with Heather Angel.

★ ★ ★

South Station

"The Monroe Doctrine," a Technicolor film dealing with the formulative stages of United States foreign policy, features the new two-and-a-half hour program of short subjects opening at the South Station Theater on Friday. A travelogue on the Netherlands East Indies, two color cartoons, an Edgar Kennedy farce, Screen Snapshots, and Stranger-Than-Fiction are also on the program.

'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'

4:30	WRUL	11.79mc
7:00	WRUL	6.04mc

For Thursday, June 20

12:45	WMEX	1500kc
1:00	WORL	920kc
4:30	WRUL	11.79mc
7:00	WRUL	6.04mc

Christian Science Program

For Thursday, June 20

1:30 p. m.—WORL, Devotional program, presented under the auspices of the Committee on Publication.

Today on Short Waves

(Eastern Daylight Saving Time)

Berlin—6 p. m.—Solo Concert. DJB, 15.20 meg., 19.7 m.; DJZ, 11.80 meg., 25.4 m.
Budapest—7:35 p. m.—"Waltzes by Strauss." HAT5, 9.62 meg., 31.17 m.
Moscow—8 p. m.—Program in English. RV96, 15.24 meg., 19.7 m.; RNE, 12 meg., 25 m.
London—8:30 p. m.—Full News Bulletin. GSD, 11.75 meg., 25.5 m.; GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.
Tokyo—9:05 p. m.—Japanese Music. JLS2, 17.84 meg., 16.8 m.
Rome—9:40 p. m.—"Around Italy with Music"; Vocal Quartet. 2RO3, 31.15 m.; 2RO4, 25.40 m.; 2RO6, 19.61 m.
Paris—10:15 p. m.—Jazz Concert. TPA, 11.72 meg., 25.6 m.; TPB, 11.84 meg., 25.33 m.; TPC, 9.52 meg., 31.51 m.
Berlin—10:30 p. m.—Dance Music and Cabaret. DXB, 9.61 meg., 31.2 m.; DJD, 11.77 meg., 25.4 m.
Rome—11 p. m.—News in English. 2RO3, 31.15 m.; 2RO4, 25.40 m.; 2RO6, 19.61 m.

Owing to conditions abroad, these programs are subject to change.

Today on WRUL

(Eastern Daylight Saving Time)
(6.04mc-49.6m and 11.79mc-25.4m)

6:00 p. m.—Czechoslovakian Goodwill Program.
6:30 p. m.—"Music for the Dinner Hour."
7:00 p. m.—"The Christian Science Monitor Views the News."
7:30 p. m.—Round Table on American and World Affairs; Dr. William Y. Elliott, Harvard, Chairman.
8:00 p. m.—"Rambles in Literature," A. Bertram de Mille.
8:30 p. m.—"Better Photography."
(11.73mc-25.6m and 15.13mc-19.8m)
9:30 p. m.—Program for Latin-American Listeners.

Gift to Museum

Courtesy Boston Museum of Fine Arts

'Architecture'

Bronze figure by Gian Bologna in the new-accessions gallery.

The Boston Museum of Fine Arts has acquired an important bronze by Gian Bologna, born Jean Boulogne, a Fleming, of the sixteenth century. It is a seated female figure entitled "Architecture," and is the first example of Bologna's work to come to the Museum, where it may now be seen in the new-accessions gallery.

In her right hand the figure holds the tools of the architect, square, compass and angle protractor. The left hand holds a board bearing the signature, "Gio Bologne." The sculptor designed and decorated chapels in the two Florentine churches, San Marco and l'Annunziata. He also made bronze doors for the cathedral at Pisa.

His sculptural works include bas-reliefs, animal and human forms in the round, single figures and composite groups, and equestrian figures of Cosimo I, Grand Duke of Florence; Philip III of Spain, and Henry IV of France.

Shopping the Shops

By Janet Treat Hobbs

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

When it comes to the matter of just which material is the height of just about everything when it comes right down to the business of summer clothes . . . we say "rayon jersey" without any hesitancy whatsoever. Because it has a way of adapting itself to almost any type of costume with the greatest of ease. It's cool, comfortable, graceful, businesslike, and sociable. And what more could you ask of any one material! You see it made up into play suits, bathing suits, afternoon dresses and evening gowns. It's a material that lends itself admirably to a full flowing skirt; yet, on the other hand, you can use it practically as a swathe, with much drapery, and it will look equally well. Furthermore, it packs well and is easy to take care of.

And speaking of it reminds us that along with their other versions, Filene's do much with it in black. A flat, dull black, in fact. This time it's a sheer-sheer, and one of the trickiest models is fashioned to encase your waist in such a manner that it'll look slim; regardless. For $16.95. And incidentally, while we're on the subject of Filene's, we might also mention (while it bears no relation whatsoever to jersey!) that Anne Fox, who is the sister of the well known Frances Fox, is there all this week. Which means that you can take in any and all of your hair problems, and she'll offer advice and suggestions. You may have met her during one of her previous semi-annual visits.

Old-Fashioned String Hammocks

They're so seldom seen nowadays, that we feel we must mention the fact that Raymond's (the one and only, so you can't miss them!) sells those good old-fashioned, really woven string hammocks. Just like the one Uncle Eph probably has out in the apple orchard for his catnaps! Anyhow there they are, for $3.49 apiece, all done up with a full width pillow, and lots of gay fringe running around the border, in either red or yellow. And if you've never had real business with one, we might add that they certainly stand up and hold plenty of weight! Meaning that you'll have the same hammock for many a season. You'll find them on the fourth floor; and you'd be surprised at the places you can find for one on your porch. If you haven't two trees!

An Attractive Furniture Sale

We ran into a furniture sale Monday. At Pray's, on Tremont Street, at Park Street subway. Which of course never hurts any woman's feelings. After all, though we'll admit that summer is here, maybe you're thinking of fall furnishings. So here's your chance. These are in the way of chairs and sofas that looked to us like those one-of-a kind models. And by the way . . . if you live within New England, we understand that you get free delivery. Which is nice to know about, for we think there's no greater let-down than to find that you've got to pay extra to get something you've just bought delivered to your home!

Try This Set On the Family

In the event that your family thinks you lack imagination when it comes to the planning of meals three times a day, every day in the year, we suggest that perhaps all the family needs a change of scenery in the way of background for all this food. (Or the chance to do the figuring and planning themselves, just to see how limited we women are when it comes to vegetables and meats!) If you choose to make it the "background," you might try that very vivacious Stangle dinnerware, in the Rainbow Service. Surely that ought to offer variety enough for the family. Enough, in fact, to make them forget the food for a while! At the moment you can buy a whole dinner service for eight people for only $12.99; and that's cheap, you know. Eight of everything, in four mixed colors. No reason why you have to wait for dinner to spring it on them though; breakfast is as good a time as any we can think of to start everything off with gaiety!

A Regular Monday, Wednesday, and Friday Feature

Pepperell Plant Signs With Union

LAWRENCE, Mass., June 19 (AP)—The Pepperell Manufacturing Company of Biddeford, Maine, and the Textile Workers Union of America, an affiliate of the Congress of Industrial Organizations, signed a union agreement today for approximately 2,000 workers at the plant, to run for one year.

The contract, made known in a joint statement by D. S. Cook for the company and Joseph A. Salerno for the union, named the union as sole bargaining agency and provided for a 40-hour week, time-and-a-half for overtime, arbitration of grievances relative to discharge cases, no strikes, no lockouts and seniority rights.

In the hiring of help, Biddeford residents will be given preference. The agreement followed a recent election in which approximately 1,500 of the employees voted for the union as their representative.

AMUSEMENTS

THE GREAT AMERICAN

Romance

All the thrilling tenderness of "Goodbye Mr. Chips" is in this joyous love story made by the same master-director. You'll take it to your heart as a truly great picture . . . along with its exciting new star, Martha Scott, as she begins a glorious screen career.

SOL LESSER presents

OUR TOWN

from the Pulitzer Prize Play by Thornton Wilder

starring

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GUY KIBBEE · STUART ERWIN · FRANK CRAVEN

Directed by SAM WOOD ("Goodbye Mr. Chips")

Released thru United Artists

See It Soon at Your Favorite Theatre

Find out from your local theatre manager when the picture will be featured and make a note of it. You will enjoy "OUR TOWN," and want to tell your friends about it. We would appreciate your comments after you have seen it. Please write to SOL LESSER, Principal Productions, 7210 Santa Monica Blvd., Los Angeles, Calif.

AMUSEMENTS

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FRANK CRAVEN • A Sol Lesser Production • Released thru United Artists

MARCH OF TIME • "The U. S. Navy—1940"

ON THE GREAT STAGE: "GOIN' TO TOWN"—a lively, spectacular journey through village and city . . . produced by Russell Markert. Symphony Orchestra, under the direction of Erno Rapee.

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Tickets 50c, $1, $1.50, $2. No Tax.

Benefit—Pension Fund

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Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
3:00	"Society Girl"	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	**Boston Bees - Pittsburgh**	"Song Stylist"
3:15	"In Hollywood"	"Honeymoon Hill"; sk	"Ma Perkins"; sketch	**Pirates baseball game**	"Melody Mart"
3:30	**News Service**	"John's Other Wife"	Pepper Young's Family	**Boston Bees - Pittsburgh**	"Melody Mart"
3:45	"In Record Time"	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade"; sketch	**Pirates baseball game**	Tom Hickey, tenor
4:00	**Lecture Hall**	**Duff Cooper, talk**	"Backstage Wife"; sk	**Boston Bees - Pittsburgh**	"Melody Mirror"
4:15	Matinee Promenade	Club Matinee: variety	"Stella Dallas"; serial	**Pirates baseball game**	"Melody Mirror"
4:30	Matinee Promenade	Club Matinee: variety	"Lorenzo Jones"; drama	**Boston Bees - Pittsburgh**	"Consolairs"
4:45	"Around the Hub"	Club Matinee: news	"Young Widder Brown"	**Pirates baseball game**	"Comic Page Club"
5:00	By Kathleen Norris	"Vox Humana"	"Girl Alone"; sketch	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15	Red Cross talk	Malcolm Claire, stories	"Life Can Be Beautiful"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:30	Jay Wesley, sports	Ireene Wicker, songs	"Jack Armstrong"; sk	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:45	Scattergood Baines	"Superman"; sketch	"The O'Neills"; drama	Frank Ryan, sports	News Service
6:00	News: Edwin C. Hill	News; sport comment	News Service	"Little Orphan Annie"	Radio Review
6:15	Hedda Hopper	Dinner Dance	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	Radio Review
6:30	Paul Sullivan	Weather; Dinner Dance	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	"Swing It"
6:45	**"The World Today"**	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sports; "Memory Lane"	Sport comment
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces"; sketch	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Dinner Concert
7:15	Lanny Ross, tenor	"Mr. Keen"; sketch	**European news**	"Music for You"	News Service
7:30	**Burns and Allen: comedy; music**	The Revelers: orchestra	"Inside of Sports"	"The Lone Ranger"; dramatic sketch	"Let's Dance"
7:45		Enric Madriguera's Or	"Stage Door Memories"		Ruth Williams, songs
8:00	Ben Bernie and All the Lads	"Midweek Function"; swing recordings	**Hollywood Playhouse: dramatization**	"Sheep and Goats Club"; R. Huey, m. c.	Housing talk
8:15	"Dr. Christian";	"What Would You Have	Plantation Party: vocalists; orchestra	**"Where Are You From?": Dr. Henry Lee Smith**	"Waltz Time"
8:30	drama; war news	Done?"; quiz program			"Homespun Harmonies"
8:45					"Homes on the Land"
9:00	**Theater: music; comedy; Raymond Massey; R. Gordon in "Ethan Frome"**	"The Green Hornet"; mystery drama	**Fred Allen Show: Merry Macs; Portland Hoffa; Allen Art Players; Jack Benny; orchestra**	Johnny Long's Orchestra	"Pages From the Classical Album"
9:15		"Frontline Headlines"		Frank T. Bow	
9:30		"Tropical Moods"		**Charles G. Dawes on "War. Govt. Business"**	
9:45		"Youth Joins the Army"			
10:00	Glenn Miller's Orch.	This Man's Army			"Pages From the Classical Album"
10:15	"Musico"; song title guessing game	"Pot o' Gold"; Horace Heidt's Orchestra			
10:30	**Roger Babson, talk**				
10:45					
11:00	News: Sports	News: Music: Weather	News Service	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	"Sportoscope"
11:15	News: Weather	"Music You Want"	Weather Service	Winnipeg Summer Symphony Concert	Ben Pollack's Orchestra
11:30	Bob Chester's Orch.	"Music You Want"	Lou Breese's Orchestra		"Day's End"
11:45	Bob Chester's Orch.	"Music You Want"	Lou Breese's Orchestra	Symphony Concert	News Service

Thursday's Programs

	590kc-WEEI-508m	990kc-WBZ-303m	1230kc-WNAC-244m	1410kc-WAAB-213m	1500kc-WMEX-200m
7:00	Top o' the Morning	News: Morning Review	Organ recital	"Musical Clock"	
7:15	"Barbecue"	Variety program	News Service	"Musical Clock"	
7:30	Music; news	Variety program	"Alice and Adrian"	News Services	
7:45	News; weather	News; weather	"Good Morning"	Bailey Axton, songs	
8:00	**News of Europe**	**News Here and Abroad**	News Service	"Eight Bells"	News Service
8:15	Caroline Cabot	"Breakfast in Bedlam"	Weather; music	"Morning Watch"	Weather; "Musical Timetable"
8:30	"Hits and Encores"	Headline News; "Breakfast in Bedlam"	"Portia Blake"; drama	Andrew Jacobson's Rhythms	
8:45	"Musical Clock"		"Kate Hopkins"; drama		Studio speaker
9:00	"A Heap o' Livin'"	News; Mildred Carlson	N. E. Town Hall Party	"Merry-Go-Round"	Scandinavian Melodies
9:15	Music; news	"As You Like It"	Food News	"Merry-Go-Round"	Scandinavian Melodies
9:30	WEEI Food Fair	"Breakfast Club"; orchestra and soloists	"Alice Blair"; sketch	"Merry-Go-Round"	"Folk Songs of the Old World"
9:45	Bachelor's Children		"Musical Roundup"	Government Reports	
10:00	Kitty Kelly; sketch	"Melody Time"	"The Man I Married"	"Musical Early Edition"	Farm and Home News
10:15	Myrt and Marge	"Vic and Sade"; comedy	"Midstream"; sketch	"Melody Strings"	Circle C Ranch Boys
10:30	"Hilltop House"	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	"Ellen Randolph"; sk	Musical calisthenics	"Shopping With You"
10:45	"Stepmother"; sk	"On With the Dance"	"By Kathleen Norris"	"Choir Loft"; organ	"Shopping With You"
11:00	Mary Lee Taylor	Mildred W. Carlson	"David Harum"; sketch	News Service	"Request Serenade"
11:15	"Life Begins"	Clark Dennis, tenor	"Road of Life"; sketch	"Singin Strings"	The Continentals
11:30	"Big Sister"; sk	"The Wife Saver"	"Against the Storm"	Poultry talk	"Fashion Congress"
11:45	"Aunt Jenny"	Weather; Musicale	"The Guiding Light"	"The Johnson Family"	News Service
12:00	Kate Smith, talk	News; Noonday Review	"Woman in White"	News Service	Salon Orchestra
12:15	"Girl Marries"	Noonday Review; Stocks	"The O'Neills"; sketch	Agricultural talk	Studio program
12:30	"Helen Trent"	National Farm and	"Singin' Sam," baritone	Italian music program	Sports; Weather; Tide
12:45	"Our Gal Sunday"	Home Hour: Walter	"Meet Miss Julia"	Italian music program	**'Monitor Views the News'**
1:00	"The Goldbergs"	Blaufuss' Homesteaders	News Service	"Musical Mailbox"	"Musical Mailbox"
1:15	"Life Beautiful"	**Elanor Roosevelt**	"Musical Roundup"	"Carters of Elm Street"	"Musical Mailbox"
1:30	Right to Happiness	"Harvey and Dell"; sk	Marjorie Mills: household talk	"Hits and Bits"	Musicale
1:45	"Road of Life"	"Notebook"; Weather		Sports Matinee	"Pappy, Ezra, Zeke"
2:00	Dramatic sketch	"Tony, Juanita, and Buddy"; N. E. News	Hymns of All Churches	News Service	Vernon Kingsley, songs
2:15	"Joyce Jordan"	**U. S. Marine Band**	"Grimm's Daughter"	Sport program	"Sing Song Time"
2:30	Fletcher Wiley	**U. S. Marine Band**	"Valiant Lady"; drama	"It Happened in 1915"	Rollin C. Smith, songs
2:45	"My Son and I"		"Light of the World"	Baseball Interviews	News Service
3:00	"Society Girl"	"Orphans of Divorce"	"Mary Marlin"; sketch	Boston Bees - Pittsburgh	John Kiley, songs
3:15	"In Hollywood"	"Honeymoon Hill"	"Ma Perkins"; drama	Pirates baseball game	"Melody Mart"
3:30	News Service	"John's Other Wife"	Pepper Young's Family	Boston Bees - Pittsburgh	"Melody Mart"
3:45	"In Record Time"	"Just Plain Bill"	"Vic and Sade"; comedy	Pirates baseball game	"Rhapsody in Rhythm"
4:00	Science talk	Club Matinee: variety	"Backstage Wife"; sk	Boston Bees - Pittsburgh	"Melody Mirror"
4:15	Matinee Promenade	Club Matinee: variety	"Stella Dallas"	Pirates baseball game	"Melody Mirror"
4:30	Matinee Promenade	Club Matinee: variety	"Lorenzo Jones"; sketch	Boston Bees - Pittsburgh	"Consolairs"
4:45	"Around the Hub"	Club Matinee; News	"Young Widder Brown"	Pirates baseball game	"Comic Page Club"
5:00	By Kathleen Norris	"Vox Humana"	"Girl Alone"; sketch	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:15	Musicale	Malcolm Claire, stories	"Life Can Be Beautiful"	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:30	Jay Wesley, sports	Ireene Wicker, songs	"Jack Armstrong"; sk	Sports Matinee	"Melody Mirror"
5:45	Scattergood Baines	"Dance Hour"	"The O'Neills"; drama	Frany Ryan, sports	News Service
6:00	News; Edwin C. Hill	News; sport comment	News Service	"Little Orphan Annie"	"Folk Songs of the Old World"
6:15	Bill Elliott, songs	Dinner Dance	Sports Roundup	Dinner Concert	
6:30	Paul Sullivan	Weather; Dinner Dance	"Musical Rendezvous"	News Service	"Swing It"
6:45	**"The World Today"**	Lowell Thomas, news	"Musical Rendezvous"	Sports; "Memory Lane"	Sport comment
7:00	"Amos 'n' Andy"	"Easy Aces"; sketch	Fred Waring's Orchestra	Fulton Lewis, Jr.	Dinner Concert
7:15	Lanny Ross, tenor	"Mr. Keen"; sketch	**John B. Kennedy, news**	George Stearney's Orch.	News Service
7:30	"Vox Pop"; interviews	Monologues	Bailey Axton, songs	"20th Century Music"	"Let's Dance"
7:45		Robison's Buckaroos	"Confidentially Yours"	Dance Orchestra	"Music of the Masters"
8:00	"Ask - It - Basket";	**Musical Americana: guests; orchestra**	"Mr. District Attorney"	W. Williams, comment	"Fireside Time"
8:15	questions; answers;		dramatic sketch	WOR Symphony Orch.	Arizona Rangers
8:30	"Strange As It	"Pot o' Gold"; Horace	"I Love a Mystery";	Sports Writers' Quiz	Arizona Rangers
8:45	Seems"; war news	Heidt's Orchestra	dramatic sketch	Sports Writers' Quiz	American Legion speaker
9:00	Major Bowes' amateur hour	Charles F. Harrington	**"Good News of 1940": music; comedy**	Gabriel Heatter	"Pages From the Classical Album"
9:15		**Les Concertes Symphoniques de Montreal**		Arthur Mann, comment	
9:30	Major Bowes' amateur hour		**Rudy Vallee; Maxie Rosenbloom; orchestra**	Morton Gould's Orch.	"Pages From the Classical Album"
9:45		**Montreal concert**		Morton Gould's Orch.	
10:00	Glenn Miller's Orch.	Network sports	**Music Hall: Bing Crosby; Bob Burns; Roland Young; Kirsten Flagstad; orchestra**	**Raymond Gram Swing**	News Service
10:15	**Rep. Celler, N. Y.**	Network sports		News Service	Al Sack's Orchestra
10:30	**News of the War**	Network sports		Harold Stokes' Orch.	Claude Sweeten's Orch.
10:45	**David Lillienthal**	Network sports		Harold Stokes' Orch.	Russ Brown's Orchestra
11:00	News; sports	News; weather	News Service	Mickey Alpert's Orch.	"Sportoscope"
11:15	News; Dance Orch.	"Music You Want"	Weather Service	**Senator Robert A. Taft**	"The Blue Beetle"; dramatization
11:30	Midnight Swing Club	"Music You Want"	Jimmy Dorsey's Orch.	Leo Reisman's Orch.	News Service
11:45		"Music You Want"	Jimmy Dorsey's Orch.	Leo Reisman's Orch.	

Class Leader

By a Staff Photographer

Sally Riley

President of the Class of 1940 at Radcliffe.

Bay State NYA To Be Trained By Red Cross

Safety and first aid courses, under the direction of the American Red Cross, have been prescribed for the 20,000 young men and women of the National Youth Administration in Massachusetts, John L. Donovan, Jr., state NYA administrator, announced today.

The courses will be part of the safety program taught youth in preparation for entrance into private industry. Mr. Donovan said that 104 supervisors in the State had already completed the first aid course and received Red Cross instructors' or standard certificates.

"Since the NYA's objective is to prepare youth for private employment, training in safety has become an extremely important part of our work program," said Mr. Donovan.

"We organized a safety section some time ago because we know from our numerous contacts with private industry that the safe worker is the more efficient worker," he continued. "There is a constant check of machinery with which we train youth to run lathes and many other high-speed tools."

In addition to the first aid courses, the Red Cross will conduct a course in how to work safely. The entire program will be completed in 10 weeks.

Fines Imposed In Lottery Cases

Three more of the 72 men and women indicted a year ago for participation in a $20,000,000 nationwide lottery swindle were fined $2,700 today by Judge Hugh D. McLellan in Federal District Court in Boston.

James J. Feak, of Toledo, Ohio, was fined $1,700; Miton Gumins, of Buffalo, N. Y., and Michael F. Nichols of Boston's South End, were fined $500 each and both given a suspended sentence of one year and a day in a Federal penitentiary with two years probation.

Jail sentences were imposed on three of 12 defendants in the Will Rogers fake lottery case yesterday by Judge McLellan. The other eight defendants were given suspended sentences and placed on probation.

David E. Burnstein, of Chicago, formerly of Malden, and Ven D. Huard, of Methuen, were both sentenced to six months in jail and placed on probation for one year to begin at expiration of sentence. Roland Blair, of Quincy, was sentenced to three months in jail followed by probation for two years.

What's a "MUG-UP"?

The busiest man on a 40-Fathom trawler is the cook. He serves four square meals a day, and coffee, sandwiches and doughnuts are kept ready in the galley day and night for the in-between snacks known as "mug-ups."

The provisions taken aboard for the 10-day trip to the fishing banks are astonishing. 400 pounds of potatoes for 17 men! 500 pounds of meat! Not to mention the fish and lobsters that come aboard in the nets.

Between 80 and 90 different food items are purchased for each trip. And all best quality. It's a 40-Fathom rule that good fishing deserves good eating.

40-FATHOM FISH, BOSTON, MASS.

40-Fathom FISH

A DIVISION OF GENERAL FOODS

Degrees Given To 181 Seniors At Radcliffe

Across the Radcliffe College yards today 181 members of the graduating class of 1940 marched in bright June sunshine to Sanders Theater, heads up and smiling, for that long awaited award—the degree of Bachelor of Arts.

With shy, half-embarrassed nods and little gestures of the hand from the folds of the black gown, the winding line of seniors, led by the Class Marshal, Nancy Preston of Buffalo, N. Y., acknowledged the enthusiastic bursts of applause as proud friends and relatives spied the special cap and gown that stood out to them above all the rest.

Waiting at the theater for this all-star cast of 181 were college officials and faculty, graduate candidates for degrees, and alumnae, who promptly fell in with the procession which filed quietly inside, the faculty and officials to take their place on the stage with Radcliffe's President, Miss Ada Louise Comstock.

Harvard Is Represented

Mayor John W. Lyons of Cambridge and Dean George H. Chase, representative of Harvard University, were among the group on the platform.

To the strains of music played by Prof. George Wallace Woodworth of Harvard, Director of the Radcliffe Choral Society, at the piano, accompanied by Malcolm H. Holmes on the violin, commencement exercises of the class of '40 began.

Describing the present conflict "which is tearing the world apart, as different from anything I know about in history," Dr. William Allan Neilson, President Emeritus of Smith College, told the graduating class that he knew of no war of the past where "one side has so explicitly declared its final antagonism to the intellectual life—interests to which you are devoting yourselves as members of an institution of learning, an interest which the German power is devoting itself to destroy."

Clear Thinking Needed

He called upon the graduating class to become "citizens of the 'Republic of Letters,' and as such to concern yourself with the fate of letters, with the fate of intellectual life, with the fate of intellectual freedom in speech and writing. Your need," he continued, "in order to carry out such an obligation as such citizens, is, I believe, merely clear thinking."

In addition to the 181 bachelor degrees for the graduating class, 33 graduate students received the degree of Master of Arts; 3 were awarded the degree of Master of Arts in Teaching; and 8 the degree of Doctor of Philosophy. These were awarded by Miss Comstock, and the program was broadcast over short-wave station WRUL. The Rev. Vivian T. Pomeroy, of the First Parish Church, Milton, was the chaplain.

Prizes Awarded

The following prizes were announced: to Esther Winslow Schell Prosser (Mrs. William H.) daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Erwin H. Schell of Cambridge, Mass., the Captain Jonathan Fay Diploma and Scholarship, as member of the graduating class who, by her scholarship, conduct and character has given evidence of the greatest promise.

To Maxine Yaple Sweezy (Mrs. Paul M.) of Cambridge, Mass., the Caroline I. Wilby Prize for the best original work in any department. Mrs. Sweezy received her Ph. D. in economics in February, 1940, for her thesis, "Nazi Economic Policies."

To Ruth Richmond '40 of Trenton, N. J., and Jean Gordon '40 of Beechurst, L. I., the Mary Putnam Hart Prize, to the candidate for honors writing the best general examination in English.

Sophomore Prize Winners

To Helen M. Bell '42 of Washington, the Oliver-Dabney History and Literature Prize, to the member of the sophomore class in the field of history and literature whose work has shown greatest promise during the year.

To Pauline Berman '43 of Roxbury, the Oliver-Dabney Prize for the best collateral essay in connection with the History I course.

Bequests totalling $95,352 have been received during the past year, Miss Comstock announced. In addition to this, she mentioned the bequest of Mrs. Georgine Holmes Thomas of between $300,000 and $400,000 for a music building for the college and for scholarships for students of music. She also referred to the gift of $25,000 which was presented by the Radcliffe Alumnae Association at its annual banquet at the Hotel Statler last night, Numerous other gifts were included in the list.

Boat Orders Cut Vacation

GROTON, Conn., June 19 (AP)—The Electric Boat Company, maker of submarines for the Navy, announced today that work on hand made it necessary to reduce from 12 to five days a vacation period for all employees next month.

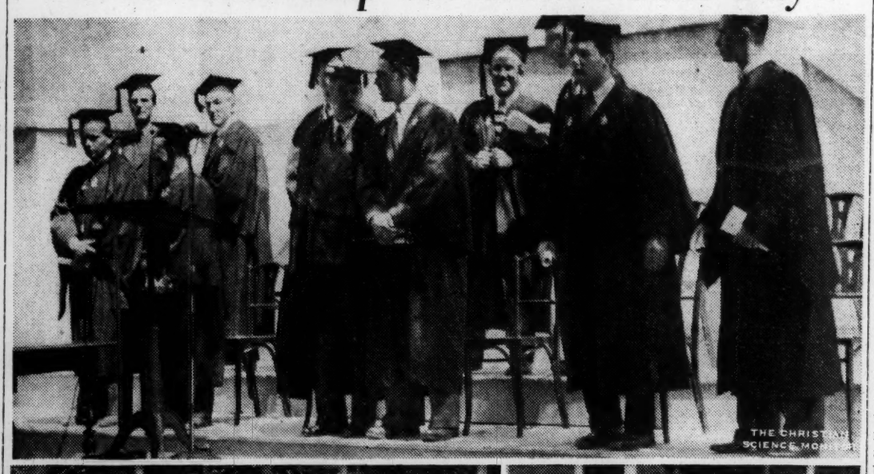
Sunshine Laundry

Treat your Summer Wardrobe to Hand Work as it should be done.

Telephone BEACON 1790

8 FLORA ST. BROOKLINE

Good Fellowship at Harvard Class Day



By a Staff Photographer

Events Run From the Sublime to the Ridiculous

Top—Left to right: Edward C. K. Read, ode deliverer; Leonard C. Holvik, chorister; the Rev. W. L. Sperry, prayer; Thomas V. Healy, First Marshal; Tudor Gardiner, oration; Garfield H. Horn, poem. Lower left—Four Harvard men wearing girls' dresses, all in fun. Left to right: J. E. Coyle '37, Brooklyn; Donald W. Fiske '37, Cambridge; T. P. Glike '37, Meriden, Conn.; W. V. Smith '37, Medford, Mass. Lower right—Willard P. Sheppard, Jr., '40, East Braintree, Mass., gowned graduate, and Helen Harris, Rye, N. Y.

Governor Wires Harbor Protest As Funds Are Cut

After learning today that the Senate Commerce Committee had knocked out a $2,403,000 item in the Rivers and Harbor bill providing for a modern seaplane base in Boston, Gov. Leverett Saltonstall sent a telegram to Senators David I. Walsh and Henry Cabot Lodge, Jr., urging the need for such a base for defense.

The telegram was as follows: "Earnestly hope you will make every effort to restore authorization for Boston seaplane base in Rivers and Harbors bill. Army has clearly indicated importance as defense measure while bill is vital for expansion of Boston airport."

The Senate Committee's action came in approving a Rivers and Harbors authorization bill containing 13 projects connected directly with national defense and costing $18,500,000.

The Boston seaplane development has been consistently opposed by President Roosevelt as unnecessary.

Other New England projects cut out by the committee were: Kennebec River, Maine, $2,000,000; Nantasket Gut and Weymouth Fore River, Mass., $141,000; Thames River, Conn., $120,000.

Chairman Josiah W. Bailey (D) of North Carolina said the Committee struck out the eight projects, totaling more than $6,000,000, from the measure at the request of President Roosevelt, who wrote that in the present emergency, non-military activities of the War Department should be restricted in the interest of military preparedness.

Two Boys to Try 2,000-Mile Trek Over Appalachian

MILLINOCKET, Maine, June 19 (AP)—Two Pittsburgh, Pa., youngsters, John Maher and Edward Damp, with packs on their backs and plenty of courage, started today a grind of 2,000 miles over the Appalachian Trail extending from Northern Maine to Mt. Oglethorpe, Georgia.

Despite the difficult tramping they will encounter on terrain, such as that in crossing the mountain sections in Maine and New Hampshire, the lads, both Boy Scouts, were certain they would finish the trek in four months.

After conquering Mt. Katahdin's obstacles in Maine, the youngsters will face the Presidential Range in New Hampshire, the Adirondacks, the Pocanos, the Blue Ridge, and the Great Smokies. The lads plan to sleep in shelters along the trail, with occasional overnight stays in towns "for some real comfort."

Passport Order For Bermuda Issued

American citizens visiting Bermuda this summer will have to obtain passports before going to the British Isle, Harry H. Bolds, passport agent in Boston for the United States Department of State, announced today.

The ruling becomes effective July 8, he said.

American citizens visiting Canada need produce only sufficient proof of citizenship in order to re-enter this country.

MORTGAGE MONEY FOR HOMEOWNERS

Bring your financing problems on your new home or on renovations to your present home to our officers. They will be glad to talk with you.

ELIOT SAVINGS BANK

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Harvard Alumni Take Respite From War Talk and Politics

Forgotten were the wars, nominating conventions, and the state of the nation when Harvard alumni donned fantastic costumes on Class Day. Despite the self-imposed ban on placards lampooning President Roosevelt or emphasizing war, wit was not lacking in many of the signs carried by the marchers.

With Walter H. Trumbull '15, famous athlete of his day, as Chief Marshal, the 25-year class headed the procession out of the triangle on to Memorial Drive, after the Cambridge police were thrown into confusion while waiting for the parade to come out Mount Auburn Street to Boylston and thence across the bridge.

Dressed in overalls and blue denim shirts, the Class of 1920 gave the first touch of comedy. Some of their placards read: "We Vote Intelligently or Dewey." "We Clean the White House With a Hoover." "More Dark Horse Power to Willkie." "Give Yale a Chance, Vote for Taft." "We Call a Spade a Prop." "Economic Royalists, 1940 Model." "We've Been Dollar-a-Year Men for the Last 20 Years."

The Scottish kiltie American Legion Band of Salem led the 1925 turnout which wore white trousers, light blue coats and blue caps with long visors. One sign read "Confusion Follows 1925." The next in line, class of 1930, wore pale green smocks and Chinese hats, and the placards were keyed to the recent popularity of "Confucius says . . ."

"Conant's Prize Feelers," the Class of 1937, came next behind a banner which read "College for All, Education for Some." This contingent wore knee-length baby dresses of pale blue cotton, bibs and baby bonnets.

The black-gowned seniors of the graduating class finished the procession, which was given a tremendous ovation as it marched into the Stadium.

Stimson Urges Open U. S. Ports To Navies of Britain and France

NEW HAVEN, Conn., June 19 (AP)—Henry L. Stimson, Secretary of State during the Hoover Administration, last night advocated that the United States "throw open all of our ports to the British and French naval and merchant marine for all repairs, refueling and other services."

In a speech radiocast nationally, Mr. Stimson declared successive air attacks on naval bases in Great Britain might force its fleet from the Atlantic and deprive it of power.

"On the other hand," he continued, "if assured of our supplies, and of the use of our bases, it could in all probability continue to command that ocean and our own fleet could devote itself to . . . holding the Pacific . . . against the manifest dangers which may face us there."

He contended the United States Navy and maritime forces of France and Britain should work in "harmonious co-operation."

"We should not be compelled helplessly to await attack," Mr. Stimson asserted, "while a powerful aggressor chose his own opportunity."

Mr. Stimson recommended also that the United States repeal provisions of "our ill-starred, so-called neutrality venture, accelerate by every means the sending of planes and other munitions to Britain and France, . . . if necessary in our own ships and under convoy."

"We should open our lands as a refuge for the children and old people of Britain," he added.

Mr. Stimson said America "should not be fooled by the evident bluff of Hitler's so-called fifth-column movements in South America."

"They are, on the face of them," attempts to frighten us from sending help where it will be most effective," he said. "We should combat the defeatist arguments which are being made in this country as to the unconquerable power of Germany.

"I believe that if we use our brains and curb our prejudices we can, by keeping command of the sea, beat her again as we did in 1918."

Food Stamps Extended in New Hampshire

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

CONCORD, N. H., June 19—Operation of the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation's food-stamp plan in Hillsborough County, which embraces the chief industrial centers of the State, has been extended to cover 68 per cent of eligible families.

During May, $150,000 worth of stamps were issued. This included $100,000 in orange stamps purchased by eligible individuals and $50,000 in blue stamps, issued free for foodstuffs listed as surplus by the Department of Agriculture.

While asserting that the "food-stamp plan is operating in Hillsborough County as cleanly as anywhere else in the country," Maj. Arthur A. Atkinson, local representative for the FSCC, points out that investigators are busy trying to detect possible violations of regulations. As a matter of fact, some stamps have been held up pending investigation of suspected noncompliance and merchants as well as those receiving the stamps have been called on to live up to the regulations.

* * *

Mineral Survey

The New Hampshire Planning and Development Commission has authorized a general survey of the mineral resources of New Hampshire and if this preliminary survey discloses mineral deposits that could be used in industry it is possible more detailed studies will be made.

The last survey of the mineral resources of the State was conducted about 100 years ago but is considered of little value today because of changes in methods of extracting mineral deposits, as well as changes in importance of various minerals.

* * *

New Milk Co-op

As a result of a milk strike of about three years ago, when many northern New Hampshire milk producers refused to deliver milk to the receiving station of a large milk distributing firm, a co-operative receiving plant was set up with the financial aid of New England Dairies, Inc. Through contributions from milk checks, producers using the plant have now taken over full ownership.

Nearly 200 producers from northern New Hampshire and northeastern Vermont are using the Connecticut Valley Dairy receiving plant and the membership is having the satisfaction of controlling its own receiving station.

* * *

Salute the Flag

The School Board of the City of Manchester has suspended two pupils who refused to salute the flag. The Board has adopted a resolution making it compulsory for both pupils and teachers in public schools to salute the flag with the penalty of suspension for refusal.

Furthermore, the daily custom of pupils saluting the flag is being extended. Formerly it was followed only in the grade schools but next fall it will be extended to high schools and night schools.

Supt. Austin J. Gibbons said that both of the pupils suspended were eighth-grade students.

The Week in New Hampshire

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$2 ROUND TRIP WEEK DAYS

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Swedenborgians Open Convention

Delegates from all parts of the country began assembling in Boston and Cambridge today for the 119th annual session of the General Convention of The New Jerusalem (Swedenborgian or New Church). An executive session of Ministers, in the chapel of the New Church's Theological School, Quincy Street, Cambridge, this morning, was followed by a noon meeting at which the Rev. John W. Spiers of Cincinnati, Ohio, spoke on "The Voice of Authority."

This address sounded the convention theme, "A Voice, Not Our Own," which was chosen as an answer to the survey by Fortune magazine last January on where the church stands in American life.

At 2:30 p. m. there was another session in the chapel at which the Rev. Wilfred G. Rice of Fryeburg, Maine, and the Rev. Othmar Tobish of Berkeley, Calif., spoke on "The Law and Freedom in Providence." A summing up was given by the Rev. Henry K. Peters of Chicago.

"Providence in Social and International Relations" will be the topic of tonight's meeting in the church on Bowdoin Street. The speakers will be the Rev. Clyde W. Broomell of St. Paul, Minn., and the Rev. Arthur Wilde of New York City.

The convention continues through Tuesday, June 26.

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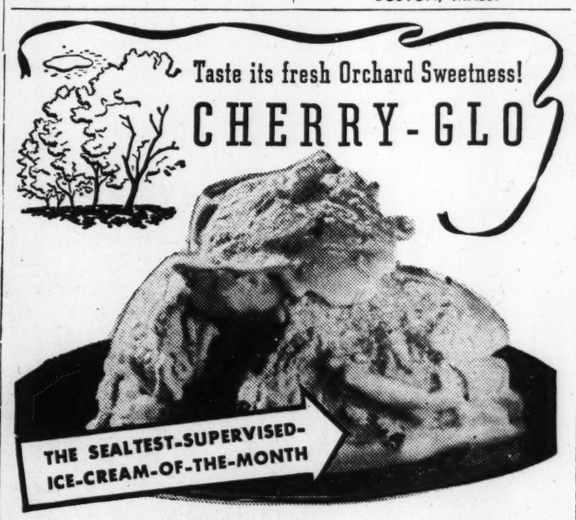

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WONDERFUL SAVINGS . . .

Now's the time for thrifty home makers to get exciting values in Pray's semi-annual clearance sale. Drastic discounts prevail on odd lots and discontinued designs of domestic rugs, carpets, linoleum, curtains, draperies, upholstered chairs, love seats, sofas, occasional tables, lamps, bedroom and dining room furniture.

BUDGET PAYMENTS invited on purchases of $25.00 or over. Free N. E. delivery.

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TAKE HOME A SIX-PAK • 25c

Stengel Capitalizing on His Youngsters—Tufts Records Pleasing Season

Sisti's Awakening Factor In Advance of Young Bees

By Ed Rumill
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

When the Bees took a double-header from the Pittsburgh Pirates on Monday and moved forward two steps in the National League race, Boston suddenly awakened to the startling fact that Casey Stengel's young team is not destined to linger in last place. Any afternoon when the Hive inhabitants are honored with decent pitching, they are bad news to the rest of the circuit . . . from the Reds down to the Phillies.

Although more pressure was shifted to the inexperienced shoulders of the so-called youngsters when Al Lopez and Tony Cuccinello departed to other fields, the yearlings are proving that they can take it. Ordinarily, going along with several kid regulars who lack that valuable double-A minor league seasoning, means nothing but trouble for a major club. But Stengel's pupils are developing quicker than even he imagined they could—or hoped they would.

Sisti Hustling

The latest boy to attract attention at the fenced-in Hive is Sibby Sisti, the hustler who is not yet old enough to cast a ballot. His batting average is still far below the respectable level—it was .228 early today. But if he keeps going at his new pace, the charmed .300 circle will be reached before the Bees start on another western tour.

Sisti was a sensation at the Bradenton training camp this spring. He hit, stole bases, fielded and took extra bases like Ty Cobb in his prime. When the regular campaign opened, however, Sibby cooled and by late April was watching the game from the bench. By the middle of May his average was a weak .095, but Stengel had to put him back into the game when Cuccinello came up with a knee injury. After Tony got back, Sisti moved to second base to spell the injured 'Bama Rowell. But as the race turned into the second week of June the boy's stick average—the standard by which big leaguers are judged—was no better than .152.

Hitting Streak

At this point, however, the Bees accepted an offer from the Gaints for Cuccinello and young Sisti became a regular for the first time. He inherited third base, and proceeded to convince the manager that he had made no mistake in the selection. In the June 10 game at St. Louis, Sibby hit two doubles and a single. The following afternoon he made a single and triple. On the next he had a triple and two singles. For the last seven contests, excluding today's with the Pirates, his mark is a brilliant .429 and his season average has risen exactly 77 percentage points as a result.

Sisti's confidence must be a major factor in this marked improvement. Ever since his arrival with the Bees late last year, he has nursed an ambition to play third—possibly because he has played his best minor league ball at that position, or perhaps because it calls for less pressure than shortstop or second. His throwing is very good and he has had no difficulty with the hard drives which shoot down that way.

Hits for Distance

In the South, Sisti practiced bunting and for a while threw the opposition into a wild state of confusion with his dribbles down the third base line. Any slow tap which stayed inside the base line was a hit, because of his speed. But at the moment Sibby is not inflating his average with bunts. Instead, he is swinging for distance, and is getting it. With rival third baseman moving in and looking for a bunt, the Bees' speed merchant swings and drives him back into left field.

At the close of the Pirate series tomorrow, Stengel looks ahead to the four big games with the Cardinals. Although the Redbirds are now winning under Billy Southworth, Casey insists that his boys can take the second division leadership away from the club that many critics picked to win the pennant. This morning only two games separated the locals from fifth place.

* * *

Briefs . . . The Bees yesterday announced the signing of Bob Williams, the Amherst College southpaw, who spent two weeks at Bradenton this spring during his vacation period . . . Stengel calls him a better-than-average collegiate prospect . . . He is expected to join the club tomorrow . . . The Red Sox ran into their chief 1940 trouble yesterday at St. Louis . . . The Browns have taken three of their last four dates with Joe Cronin . . . Doc Cramer has a hitting streak of eight games . . . Since June 7, Ted Williams has piled up three homers, three triples, three doubles, five singles and 13 runs batted in.

Rival Fielders Duel in Girls' Softball Game

An interesting side-light of the opening of the Girls' New England Softball League at the Garden tomorrow evening will be the play of the opposing shortstops—Dot Stiles of Hartford, and Milly Mooney of Boston.

Miss Stiles made a grand showing in Boston last season, when she led her mates at the plate and fielded exceptionally well. As a matter of fact her batting average is hovering near the .400 mark now.

The young Hartford girl will be dueling with an able opponent in Miss Mooney, who has amazed Boston audiences for the past two seasons with her skill in the field. After playing in New York last summer she was said by Col. John R. Kilpatrick of the New York Garden to be the best female athlete to perform in his building.

Helen Dupsky will be on the mound for Worcester in the preliminary game against the Totem Poles. She hurled Worcester to the State championship last season, but was unable to appear when her team played the Totem Poles in an exhibition tilt earlier this season. She pitched once last season and gave the Norumbega team just four hits.

Jack Harris, coach of the Olympets, has not yet announced who will start on the mound. Mary Donnelly is expected to get the honor, but Helen Johnston is very much in the running. Miss Johnston has not tasted defeat this season, while Miss Donnelly bowed in her only start.

Bob Quinn Day

To the Baseball Fans:

Let's designate next Sunday, June 23, as Bob Quinn Day. Instead of sulking at home in great numbers, let's prove to Bob that we realize the sale of Cuccinello and Lopez was motivated only by stark necessity.

The St. Louis Cardinals will be here for a double-header. Our old friend Billy Southworth is their new manager, and Johnny Mize is the leading home run hitter of the major leagues (he won't hit any at the Beehive).

The Bees' regulars: Hassett, Rowell, Miller, Sisti, Ross, West, Moore, have all proved themselves to be real big leaguers and they form an interesting young team to watch.

If you are strictly a Red Sox fan, come anyway and get the inning-by-inning scores of the Sox twin bill in Cleveland.

The normal attendance next Sunday would be about 10,000. Let's make Mr. Quinn's gift a vast throng far above that figure.

Will you do it for Bob and Boston?

(Signed)
Frederick A. Holton
(Just an ordinary fan)
Brookline, June 18.

Boston Box Score

Red Sox

ST. LOUIS	AB	R	BH	TB	PO	A	E
Cullenbine lf	4	2	2	3	4	0	0
Laabs cf	3	0	1	1	1	0	0
Coffman p	0	0	0	0	0	1	0
Grace rf	1	0	0	0	0	0	1
McQuinn 1b	5	2	2	2	14	0	0
Clift 3b	6	2	3	4	0	5	1
Hoag rf	5	0	1	2	1	0	0
Trotter p	0	0	0	0	0	2	0
†Lary	0	1	0	0	0	0	0
Berardino ss	5	1	1	4	0	4	0
Heffner 2b	5	1	1	1	6	3	1
Swift	3	1	1	2	1	0	0
Judnich cf	2	0	2	2	1	0	0
Auker p	3	1	2	2	1	0	1
*Radcliff	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Susce c	0	0	0	0	1	1	0
Totals	42	11	16	23	30	16	4
BOSTON							
Doerr 2b	5	1	2	2	4	1	0
Cramer cf	5	1	1	1	3	0	0
Finney rf	5	0	1	1	2	0	0
Foxx 1b	5	1	1	2	7	1	0
Williams lf	4	1	3	4	2	0	1
Cronin ss	4	0	1	1	2	5	0
Tabor 3b	4	2	2	6	2	3	0
Desautels c	2	0	0	0	4	0	0
Peacock c	2	0	0	0	3	0	0
Ostermueller p	2	1	2	3	0	2	0
§Spence	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Dickman p	1	0	0	0	0	0	0
Bagby p	0	0	0	0	0	0	0
Totals	40	7	13	20	27	12	1

*Batted for Auker in seventh. †Batted for Trotter in 10th.
§None out when winning run scored.
‡Batted for Ostermueller in seventh.

Innings	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	
St. Louis	0	0	4	0	0	2	0	0	1	4	—11
Boston	0	3	0	0	1	0	3	0	0	0	— 7

Runs batted in, Williams, Tabor 2, McQuinn, Cliff 3, Hoag 2, Doerr, Finney, Judnich, Berardino 4. Two-base hits, Foxx, Williams, Swift, Hoag, Cullenbine, Ostermueller, Tabor, Cliff. Home runs, Tabor Berardino. Stolen base, Tabor. Sacrifices, Cronin, Susce. Double plays, Heffner and McQuinn; Cliff, Heffner and McQuinn; Trotter, Susce and McQuinn. Left on bases, Boston 7, St. Louis 13. Bases on balls, by Ostermueller 4, by Dickman, by Bagby 2, by Auker, by Coffman, by Trotter. Struck out, by Ostermueller 2, by Dickman 2, by Bagby, by Auker Hits, off Ostermueller, 10 in 6 innings; off Dickman, 4 in 2 innings (none out in ninth); off Bagby, 2 in 1 inning (none out in 10th); off Auker, 10 in 7 innings; off Coffman, 1 in 2 innings; off Trotter, 2 in 1 inning. Hit by pitcher, by Dickman (Radcliff). Winning pitcher, Trotter. Losing pitcher, Bagby. Time, 2:32. Umpires, Rue, Moriarty and Hubbard. Attendance (paid), 1,547.

Ching Johnson

MINNEAPOLIS (AP) — Ching Johnson announced his resignation as coach of the Minneapolis American Association Hockey Club.

He said he had a "better proposition" for next season but did not disclose what it was. It was understood that Johnson has a tieup with a Pacific Coast college.

He left with his family for his home in Redondo Beach, Calif.

Boston Pitching

Red Sox

	Games	Won	Lost	P.C.
Wilson	13	3	0	1.000
Heving	7	3	0	1.000
Galehouse	9	4	1	.800
Grove	9	3	1	.750
Harris	9	3	1	.750
Hash	13	5	3	.625
Dickman	11	4	3	.571
Bagby	13	5	4	.556
Bulland	3	1	2	.333
Wagner	4	0	0	.000
Ostermueller	8	0	2	.000

Bees

	Games	Won	Lost	P.C.
Errickson	11	4	0	1.000
Piechota	7	2	2	.500
Posedel	14	5	7	.417
Sullivan	13	3	5	.375
Strincevich	11	1	4	.200
Barnicle	12	0	0	.000
Salvo	8	0	0	.000
Coffman	13	0	2	.000
Javery	9	0	2	.000
Fette	6	0	4	.000

Stars Taking Part in Soldiers Field Classic

By a Staff Photographer; Hiland Dale Holt

These four players met this afternoon in the second game of the annual Harvard-Yale baseball series on Soldiers Field. Yale won the first game at New Haven yesterday in 12 innings, 8-7. (1) Bob Fulton, veteran Harvard catcher. (2) Harry Holt, Yale right fielder. (3) Capt. Albert J. "Tricky" Alter, Yale second baseman. (4) Capt. Tom Healey, Harvard pitcher. All four of these players are seniors and will wind up their college careers in the third and final game of the series at New London Friday.

Sports Around the Hub

Harvard Nine Host to Yale

Harvard's varsity baseball team returned the compliment to Yale this afternoon by playing host to the Elis on Soldiers Field before a Class Day crowd estimated at more than 7,000 persons.

In a setting that varied slightly from that of other years, in that none of the various reunion classes poked fun at the President of the United States, Harvard was attempting to make up for the 12-inning 8-7 defeat suffered at New Haven yesterday before 7,500 Yale Class Day observers.

Yesterday's victory moved the Elis up a notch in the Eastern Intercollegiate Baseball League standing to a tie for third place with Columbia. A victory today would give them undisputed possession of third place. No matter what Harvard did, the outcome could not affect in any way its sixth-place position. The game today wound up the league schedule for the season.

* * *

Ruth Cunningham and Barbara Brant of Smith, and Judy Lachenbruck of Wisconsin, won their way into the third round of the national college girls' tennis tournament which opened at Longwood Cricket Club yesterday. Miss Cunningham, who drew a bye in the first round, defeated Barbara Prentiss of Wellesley, 6—2, 6—3; Miss Brant defeated Martha Elliott of Wellesley, 6—2, 6—2 in the first round, and Virginia Little of Connecticut, 6—4, 6—0 in the second; and Miss Lachenbruck defeated Betty Meyer of Wheaton in love sets in the first round, and Dorothy Bruno of Radcliffe, 6—1, 6—0 in the second. Those advancing to the second round included top-seeded Mercedes "Baba" Madden of Jamaica Plain and Lake Erie College, Katherine Hubbell of Vassar, Christine Waples of Bryn Mawr, and Frances Prindle of Vassar.

* * *

Today marked the deadline for entries for the State open golf championship, to be played next Monday and Tuesday over the Oyster Harbors course in Osterville. Entries postmarked up to midnight tonight would be accepted by the M. G. A. Among the outstanding golfers who will compete are Horton Smith, who finished one stroke behind Lawson Little and Gene Sarazen in the national open this year, Harold "Jug" McSpaden of Winchester, whose three-year monopoly of the title was broken last year by Byron Nelson; Gene Anderson, the Oyster Harbors pro who was twice runner-up on his home course; Johnny Thoren of Woodland; Harry Nettlebladt of Framingham, and Jimmy Thomson of Chicopee Falls, one of the longest hitters in the game. Nelson will be unable to defend his title this year.

* * *

Trapelo opened its annual M. G. A. tourney today, with the final day coming tomorrow. Bob Marsh of the home club won last year, but it was doubtful that he would be able to defend because of illness. . . Mr. and Mrs. Arnold Blackwell of Brockton carded a 77 to win low gross in the open mixed foursome tournament at Oakley yesterday. Low net was won by Mr. and Mrs. J. D. Woodfin of the home club with a 78-65. . . The annual Salem invitation four-ball tournament will get under way tomorrow and continue through Sunday. . . H. W. van Heest of the Post won the Class A weekly Newspapermen's Golf Association tournament at Brookline Municipal course yesterday with 90-74. H. Smart, also of the Post, won honors in Class B with 101-81.

* * *

Commonwealth Country Club announces the second annual "Ted Keefe Memorial Tournament," to be held June 29-30 over the Newton club's course. The tournament conditions call for a four-ball best-ball, three-quarters' handicap, with best combined net scores to win. Play is reserved to club members, who may invite one guest to be a partner.

* * *

The 15th annual swimming meet under auspices of the Salem Park Department in conjunction with the N. E. A. A. A. U. and Boston Swimming Association, will be held Saturday, June 29, in the new J. C. B. Smith Memorial Swimming Pool in Salem Willows. Events for women include: N. E. A. A. A. U. senior 200-meter breaststroke and junior 150-meter medley individual championships, Essex County 50-meter championship, 100-meter open, and 50-meter novice. Events for men include: N. E. A. A. A. U. senior 100-meter backstroke and junior 50-meter freestyle championships. Mass. State 100-meter championship, Essex County 100-meter championship, and the City of Salem 50-meter (open to Salem residents only) championship. Entries close with W. Johnson Marling, 40 Central Street, Beverly, on Friday, June 21.

* * *

Next Sunday afternoon at 2:45 p. m., the Boston Typos will play the Watertown Town Team at Victory Field, Orchard Street off Common Street, in Watertown.

Wolcott May Be Pressed In NCAA Hurdles Events

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn. — What is stacking up as the greatest hurdles field to compete in the United States since the 1932 Olympic Games at Los Angeles will rocket over the high and low barriers at the University of Minnesota's Memorial Stadium here next week in the 19th annual running of the National Collegiate track and field championships on June 21-22.

World records in both the 120-yard high and 220-yard low hurdles are being cited as probabilities. Blond Fred Wolcott, of Rice, who has almost every known title for the events in his possession, will be the defending champion for the second consecutive year.

Equaled Standard

On May 3, Wolcott equaled the recognized world standard for the high hurdles in a dual meet with the University of Texas. In this meet, he crossed the finish line in 13.7 seconds to equal Spec Town's accepted world mark. Then in the Princeton Invitational on June 8, he knocked a tenth of a second off Jesse Owen's mark for the 220-yard low hurdles, winning in 22.5 seconds and setting a new 200-meter record in the process.

In the N. C. A. A., he will run the low hurdles around one turn. It was on the Minnesota track that he set an American record in this same event two years ago.

Pressing Wolcott will be a field calculated to either outrun or outfinish the Rice champion. Boyce Gatewood of the University of Texas has been doing a good job of finishing second to Freddie for three years.

A third champion in the N. C. A. A. field will be Roy Cochran, Indiana's international 400-meter champion and holder of the world's indoor record for the 440-yard run. Cochran's specialty is the low hurdles.

Dugger of Tufts

From the West will come the stars of a half-dozen teams and conferences, including Art Larot and Don Hommell of Southern California, Jim McGoldrick, Pacific Coast champion in the highs from the University of Washington; Lee Orr of Washington State, Coast champion in the lows; Paul Cope of Colorado, and Allen Haynes and Dick Simpson of Stanford.

The East and South also have their quota of stellar timber-toppers coming to Minneapolis. Ed Dugger, Tuft's IC4A champion; Harold Stickel of the University of Pittsburgh, Frank Fuller of Virginia, Chuck Morgan of Auburn and Jim Smith of Temple are all coming to Minneapolis.

Baseball Games

Tomorrow

National League

Chicago at New York.
Pittsburgh at Boston.
Cincinnati at Philadelphia.
(Only three scheduled.)

American League

New York at Chicago.
Boston at St. Louis.
Philadelphia at Detroit.
Washington at Cleveland.

Today

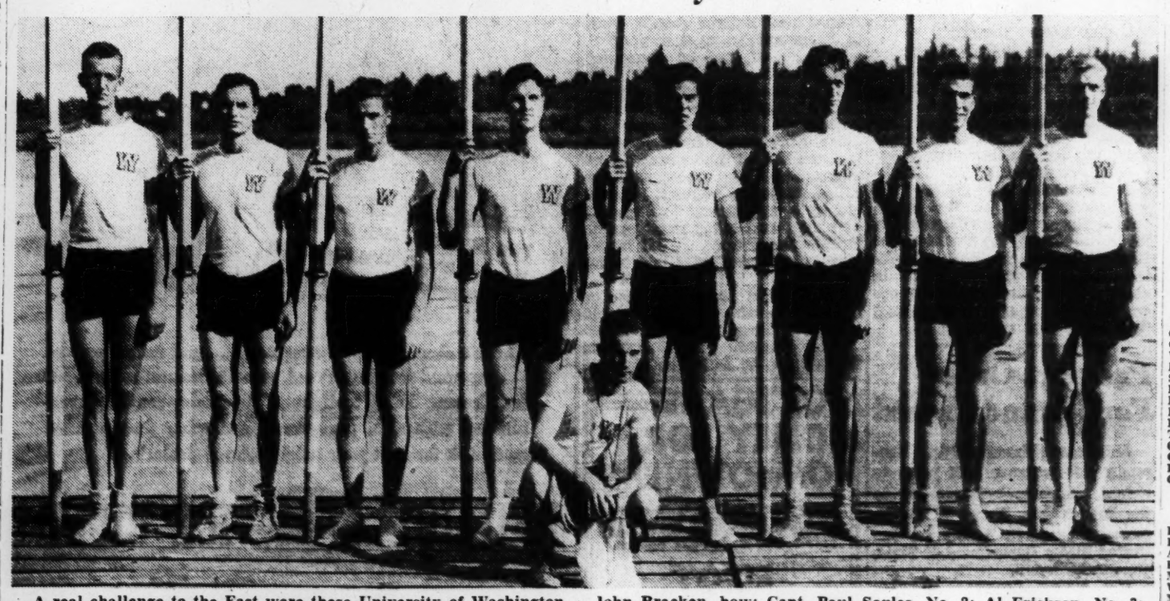
American League

New York at Chicago.
Washington at Cleveland.
Philadelphia at St. Louis.

National League

St. Louis at Brooklyn.
Pittsburgh at Boston.
(Only games scheduled.)

Gave Huskies Third Victory in Five Years



A real challenge to the East were these University of Washington oarsmen who represented the Huskies in the varsity race June 18 at the Intercollegiate Rowing Association's annual regatta at Poughkeepsie, N. Y. They won the feature race of four miles in 22m. 42s., bucking wind and tide to beat a dogged Cornell crew. Left to right: John Bracken, bow; Capt. Paul Soules, No. 2; Al Erickson, No. 3; Jerry Keeley, No. 4; Chuck Jackson, No. 5; Dick Yantis, No. 6; Dallas Duppenthaler, No. 7, and Ted Garhart, stroke. Kneeling in front is Coxswain Fred Colbert.

Three Starters to Be Gone From Jumbo Nine Next Year

By Gordon Campbell
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

Tufts stored away its varsity baseball equipment this week firm in the conviction that the season just concluded, while not the best in Jumbo history, was at least among the most pleasant.

Probably the most pleasing part of the season, aside from the double victory over Harvard, was the able, convincing leadership of Capt. Allen Hatch, the Bennettsville, S. C. righthander, who personally conducted the Blue and Brown to nine of the 10 victories the team enjoyed.

Hatch's final year was one of personal triumph for him, as he twirled his way to his best record in his college career. As a freshman he won three, lost two, and in his sophomore and junior years he established records of 2-2 and 7-4 respectively. This year his mark was nine won and four lost, but as has been pointed out in this column before, three of those four losses might have been averted by timely hitting on the part of his mates.

For Coach Ken Nash, the Quincy judge who for the past 20 years has spent his spare spring afternoons in a Tufts uniform, the season was a pleasant revelation. Originally it was thought that the loss of last year's outstanding captain and catcher, Joe Weeks—now a major league farmhand—would prove too hard a blow for this year's team to overcome. Yet the team did overcome it, losing only to such outstanding teams as Brown, twice, Boston College, twice, Holy Cross, Northeastern, and Vermont.

Personal Triumphs

On the other hand, besides defeating Harvard twice, the team also scored victories over Lowell Textile, Bates, Bowdoin, Springfield, Williams, Harvard Graduates, Massachusetts State, and Boston University. Hatch's personal triumphs this season were over the three Harvard teams—bringing his mastery over Crimson nines to seven during his college career—Lowell, Bates, Bowdoin, Springfield, Williams, Mass. State, and B. U. His losses were to B. C., twice, Holy Cross, and Brown.

Hatch will be one of three starters who will be lost to the team through graduation when next spring rolls around. The other two are members of the infield cordon. Joe Dineen at first and George Chiros at short. All the rest of the starting line-up will be back, including Ben Gaieski, catcher, Lou Gessay, second base, Mark Hanabury, third base, and Art Harrison, Bruny Budrunas, and Tommy Lee in the outfield.

Best Batter

Besides being missed for his pitching ability, Captain Hatch will also be missed because of his hitting. The best batter on the team, Al usually came to the plate in the clean-up position, and more than once produced the hits that broke up the ball game. Chiros and Dineen were also well up in the batting order, and Coach Nash may have trouble finding suitable replacements.

All told, Coach Nash should not have too much trouble fielding another outstanding nine next spring, providing he can build up his hurling staff. Out of the squad of 32 players he had at his disposal this spring, only six will be lost next year, including the three regulars above, and substitutes Norman Pare, Sumner Raphael, and Ray Schoales. Their places will be more than taken by the freshmen coming up.

Yankees Causing No Alarm

CHICAGO, June 19 (AP)—It's been quite a spell since anyone yelled "break up the Yankees."

And for good reason. No one seems to be alarmed any more about the New York bombers dominating the American League or making this year's race another runaway.

A year ago today the Yankees had won 40 games and lost 11, a record good for a 10½ game lead over the Boston Red Sox in second place. Now the Yanks are in fourth, barely above the .500 mark and six full games back of the leading Red Sox.

McCarthy Unperturbed

Joe McCarthy, unperturbed pilot of the Yanks, says there'll be no runaway race this year.

"No, I'm afraid it's too late now for us to build up a big lead," he said, a little wistfully, it seemed, as he sat in the dugout yesterday. "There are three other teams up there who are going to be tough to beat. If any one of them gets red-hot, that'll make it that much tougher on us.

"Of course, you can't tell about baseball, we might get going soon and go ahead ourselves. But we're pretty far behind to expect to get very far ahead."

Joe has no concern of the superstition that says the team in first place July 4 will win the pennant.

"What difference does that make?" he asked. "July 1, July 4 or July 5—the leader then doesn't make much difference. That's all a lot of stuff."

Generally speaking, a big league team can't expect to win the pennant with less than 90 victories. The Yanks now have 102 games to play and to reach that total would need to win 63 games, which would mean playing better than .600 ball.

The Yanks still aren't getting anything like the hitting they got the past four years when their pennant margin ranged from 9½ games to 19½ games. Only the outfielders are furnishing any power and several regulars are hitting under .250. The pitching has been only fair, 27 of their starting pitchers having been knocked out in 52 games.

Yale Sailors Lead

SOUTHPORT, Conn., June 19 (AP)—A victory by its No. 2 crew, following a second place scored by the No. 1 team earlier in the afternoon, enabled Yale University's sailors to take the lead yesterday on the opening day of competition in the elimination series for the Intercollegiate Yacht Racing Association championship off the Pequot Yacht Club.

The five points gained in the first place finish by the crew skippered by John B. Jessup gave the Elis a total of nine for the day and sent them into the final three races with a scant one-point edge over Williams, which scored eight.

M. I. T.'s representatives were right behind with seven points at the end of the day, but Princeton and Lafayette were placed at least temporarily out of the running with three each.

Williams won the first race of the series in a moderate southwesterly breeze with Bob Bavier, veteran Larchmont Yacht Club junior skipper, at the tiller. Both Williams and Yale scored their victories in easy fashion, after jockeying clear of the field before the first marks were turned in each race.

The Atlantic Class boats loaned by various clubs along Western Long Island Sound are being used in the races. The leading two crews will compete in the championship finals at Mantiloking, N. J., next week.

Boston Batting

Red Sox

	Games	At Bat	Hits	Ave.
Carey	5	14	6	.429
Cramer	48	215	76	.353
Williams	48	188	66	.351
Finney	43	197	69	.350
Spence	4	6	2	.333
Foxx	48	184	58	.315
Peacock	24	48	15	.313
Di Maggio	13	28	8	.286
Doerr	45	190	52	.273
Tabor	45	170	45	.265
Cronin	48	173	40	.231
Owen	5	16	3	.188
Desautels	39	125	23	.184
Glenn	3	1	0	.000

Bees

	Games	At Bat	Hits	Ave.
Rowell	33	92	32	.348
Ross	47	175	54	.309
Andrews	8	13	4	.308
Hassett	46	174	51	.293
Miller	46	170	46	.271
West	45	170	42	.247
Moore	26	86	21	.244
Warstler	24	52	12	.231
Cooney	26	65	15	.231
Sisti	31	101	23	.228
Glossop	28	92	19	.207
Berres	23	37	7	.189
Masi	18	40	6	.150
Wietelmann	9	8	1	.125

Illini Freshman Wins Medal Honors

CHICAGO, June 19 (AP)—Red-haired James McCarthy of Lockport, Ill., 18-year-old freshman at the University of Illinois, fired a two over par 74 yesterday over the Mill Road course to win medal honors in the qualifying round of the Western Junior Golf tourney.

McCarthy, freshman numeral winner in football and basketball at Illinois, took a 39 on the front side, three over par, but earned the low scoring medal with a one-under 35 coming home.

A single stroke behind him were two Southern entrants — Ben Downing, 17, of Monroe, La., and Harry Deas, Jr., 19, of New Orleans. The two Louisiana State golfers came to the last hole needing only par fives to tie McCarthy, but each took a six, for 39-36—75.

Bob Fife, 19, of Detroit, University of Michigan Freshman, finished fourth with a 41-37—78. The only other entrant to use fewer than 80 strokes was Tom Nash of Chicago, 19, Notre Dame junior, who posted a 40-39—79.

Fourteen golfers who scored 83s were in a play-off forced to compete for nine places in the title fight of 32.

Girls' Tennis

PHILADELPHIA, June 19 (AP)—Nellie Scheer of Miami Beach, fourth ranking girls' player in the country, had little trouble yesterday in her first match in the Middle States girls' lawn tennis tournament, downing Marion Bright of Glenside, 6—1, 6—3.

Meanwhile, the two surviving seeded players in the meet, Rita Harney of Wilmington and Frances Grossnickle of Columbus, Miss., advanced with little difficulty.

Miss Harney went into the third round with a 6—0, 6—1 victory over Barbara Buehler of Philadelphia. Miss Grossnickle won her third round match against Betty Hargraves of Philadelphia, 6—0, 6—2.

Pytlak Goes Home

CLEVELAND, June 19 (AP)—Catcher Frankie Pytlak, late joining the Cleveland Indians this season, is out.

Pytlak has shuffled off to his Buffalo, N. Y., home, quitting the Tribe with the complaint he is ill, Vice-President C. C. Slapnicka of the Cleveland Baseball Club said today.

Dodgers Fade as Mishaps Enter Picture—Washington Varsity Wins Delayed Race

Brooklyn's Losing Streak Extended; Medwick Is Out

By the Associated Press

Loss of a player as valuable as Joe Medwick for an indefinite period is nothing less than heart-breaking to a club in the heat of a pennant chase. It puts the Brooklyn Dodgers right back where they were before they spent that estimated $150,000 and four players for Medwick and pitcher Curt Davis a week ago today.

Their defeat yesterday was the fourth straight. They scored four runs against the Cards in the first frame, gave three of them right back in the second and saw the score tied in the eighth when Luke Hamlin served up one of his well-known home run balls to Enos Slaughter with one on. The Cards hung on to win in the 11th while Mort Cooper shut out Brooklyn for the last four innings. It was the sixth straight win for St. Louis.

Walters Loses Again

The Dodgers' plight might be worse except that their National League rivals seem to have chosen this exact time to slump.

Bucky Walters, who won nine games in a row at the start of the season, was beaten for the fourth time in a row last night as the Phillies pounced upon the Cincinnati Reds 3-1. Bob Bragan, a rookie shortstop, caused all the trouble by hitting two home runs, one of them with one on to win the game in the ninth inning. Walters gave up just five hits and struck out eight.

At the same time, the third-place New York Giants were getting a 6-1 going over by the Chicago Cubs in a starlight session in New York. Jake Mooty, Chicago's little freshman right hander, held the Giants to six hits and had them shut out until two were out in the ninth inning.

Red Sox Halted

The six-game winning streak of the Boston Red Sox finally was snapped at St. Louis in a motion picture finish that starred John Berardino. He came to bat in the tenth inning with the score tied and the bases loaded—and hit a home run for the Browns' 11-7 triumph.

Lefty Al Smith obtained his seventh victory against one defeat as the Cleveland Indians beat the Washington Senators 2-1 in a night game and moved into a tie with the Detroit Tigers for second place in the American League. Smith gave up only five hits.

The New York Yankees were set back for the third straight time as the Chicago White Sox ended a five-game losing streak of their own, 5-3, behind the six-hit hurling of southpaw Ed Smith, who also had stopped the Yanks when he faced them a couple of weeks ago in New York. The Sox pecked out 14 hits, including two home runs. The Yanks were able to equal the latter.

Idaho and Montana Are Back In Pacific Coast Conference

Pacific Northwest Sidelines

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SEATTLE, Wash.—The Universities of Idaho and Montana are back in the fold again, after being voted a full-playing status in football in the Pacific Coast Conference. This was the outstanding piece of legislation in an important session of Conference officials, recently held at Sun Valley, Idaho.

A few years ago when eight of the Conference members adopted a round-robin schedule, Idaho and Montana were excluded, although still officially members. These two schools managed to schedule a few games with Conference opponents, but were not given a chance to compete for the choice Rose Bowl prize that goes annually to the Conference champion.

It was an unfair situation, and for a while it looked like no satisfactory solution was possible. California schools in the Conference, already scheduling games with weak-drawing Oregon, Oregon State, and Washington State, would not consider adding another small "gate" to their schedule.

Faculty Acted

Then the faculty stepped into the picture. First they started the machinery to curtail subsidization and prevent the schools with the most money from "hiring" the best players. After a lengthy investigation, Edwin Atherton was made Commissioner of Athletics and given power to adjust the situation.

Atherton has only commenced his work, but the effects of the new code are expected to help in equalizing the ability of the teams.

Next step taken by the faculty was to give Idaho and Montana their full-playing status. This was done by adopting a 12-year plan that will give each of these two schools six Conference games a year and make them eligible for the Rose Bowl game.

Idaho and Montana will get two games each with California schools annually, three games with Northern Conference teams, and will play each other.

Visit Every 12 Years

Present tentative plans call for California, U. C. L. A., U. S. C., and Stanford to visit Idaho at Moscow and Montana at Missoula once every 12 years.

The plan, which will not be put in action until 1942 because of previous schedule commitments, will have several effects. Now that the round-robin schedule has been dropped, Conference members are hastening to schedule games outside the Conference.

Stanford has already signed for a two-game series with Notre Dame. Oregon is negotiating for games with St. Mary's, and Oregon State officials have indicated a desire to play Santa Clara.

There will be no change in the University of Washington schedule, for the Huskies were already on a plan of meeting Idaho and Montana on alternative years. Washington will also continue to schedule all four of the California schools.

Others Not So Good

The other Northwest schools do not fare so well, losing at least one California game each year. In the 1942 schedule both California and U. C. L. A. miss Washington State, Stanford drops Oregon, while U. S. C. skips Oregon State.

Seattle fans are anxious to see if Washington officials schedule an intersectional game for 1942. The Huskies owe Pittsburgh a return call, but may waive this to start another home-and-home agreement with Minnesota.

Another bit of important legislation was the granting of full authority for action to Commissioner Atherton. He can now make rulings that will take effect immediately, although a school can appeal the case at the next regular Conference meeting.

A proposal to abolish spring football practice was dropped in committee.

The most unexpected news came from the announcement by Stanford's graduate manager, Al Masters, that an eight-team California intercollegiate basketball league would be formed this year, replacing the Southern Division competition of the Pacific Coast Conference that included California, U. C. L. A., Stanford, and U. S. C.

Independent Teams

Four strong independent teams from the sectarian schools, St. Mary's Santa Clara, Loyola of Los Angeles, and University of San Francisco, will join in the league. The winner of this competition will continue to play the winner of the Northern Division title of the Coast Conference, according to Masters.

Masters' statement was made after the session had officially ended, and thus the plan has not had a final okay. To be official, it must receive the sanction of the faculty representatives, who now hold the balance of power in the Conference.

Although this basketball plan would possibly prohibit naming a Coast Conference champion, especially in years when one of the non-Conference schools might win, it does add interest to the regular four-team California league Conference division.

Bob Cahn

Minor Leagues

By the Associated Press

International League

Montreal 4, Jersey City 3.
Newark 2, Buffalo 1.
Syracuse 6, Rochester 2 (second game postponed) (wet grounds).
Toronto at Baltimore, rain.

American Association

Toledo 9, St. Paul 4.
Kansas City 11, Indianapolis 1.
Louisville at Millwaukee, rain.
Columbus 11, Minneapolis 9 (10 innings).

Pacific Coast League

Hollywood 4, San Francisco 2.
Sacramento 1, Seattle 13.
Oakland 4, Los Angeles 12.
San Diego 4, Portland 11.

Texas League

Tulsa 5-3, Fort Worth 1-2.
Houston 4, San Antoino 2.
Beaumont at Shreveport, night doubleheader, rain.
Oklahoma City at Dallas, night doubleheader, wet grounds.

Southern Association

Little Rock 7, Atlanta 4 (10 innings).
Knoxville 13-8, Birmingham 3-5.
Chattanooga 6-7, Memphis 5-2.
Nashville 3, New Orleans 1.

Eastern League

Hartford 7, Scranton 5.
Albany at Williamsport, rain.
Binghamton at Elmira, rain.
Springfield at Willkes-Barre, rain.

American League

Team	Won	Lost	P. C.	G. B.
Boston	31	17	.646	0
Cleveland	33	22	.600	1½
Detroit	30	20	.600	2
New York	27	25	.519	6
Chicago	24	30	.444	10
St. Louis	24	30	.444	10
Philadelphia	20	31	.392	12½
Washington	21	35	.375	14

Results June 18

Cleveland 2, Washington 1.
Chicago 5, New York 3.
St. Louis 11, Boston 7. (10 inns.)
Only games scheduled.

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Learning to Swim

Afloat and Under Way With the Crawl Stroke

By Guy Larcom, Jr.

(Co-Author With Harold S. Ulen of "The Complete Swimmer")

This is the third of a series of 12 articles

"Under the supervision of the instructor or another good swimmer, the maiden voyage is undertaken. A leap into the water and a few pulls and kicks to get to the surface, and he is under way. Pulling slowly to conserve fuel the newly launched ship moves into new territory—deep water—continues sturdily onward, turns carefully so that the legs will not sink, then heads back to home port, this first voyage a success."

Under normal conditions, the average person is lighter than the water he displaces. He floats, yet not so well that any position can be assumed in the water in the expectation of staying comfortably on top. Man's buoyancy is such that he can perform most versatilely, swimming underwater to depths of ten feet, cruising on the surface, diving into it. His immediate task as a beginning swimmer is to achieve the relaxation and breathing control that enable him to stay restfully on the surface.

Lying on the back in water about a foot and a half deep, the body can be raised by pressing on the bottom with the hands. If the lungs are then filled with air and the hands momentarily lifted, the legs will drift to the bottom but the face and the chest are likely to stay on the surface. This can be tried again, adding a slight pedaling of the legs that, properly executed, may keep them on top with the rest of the body.

Gradually shifting down the gentle slope of the beach, the beginner can repeat this floating gesture until the depth of the water makes it impossible to use the hands for support. The exercise can then be done by squatting in the water, it need be little more than waist deep—and gently lifting the hips to the surface. The chest should be arched skyward, the arms spread to each side. It may be found that the body floats at an angle, the feet sagging downward (figure 8), but this is natural for most people in motionless floating. It will help if the swimmer learns the trick of keeping his lungs nearly filled with air, taking in and releasing only small quantities at a time.

The most convincing test of buoyancy is to move to waist-deep water and after inhaling, to slide the hands slowly down the legs, bending at the waist. Before he has reached to his ankles, his feet, to the swimmer's pleasant surprise, will have risen from the bottom and he will be afloat as in figure 9.

The transition from still-floating to stroking is now quickly made. The swimmer in water waist-deep can face the shore, extend his arms overhead, and lifting his head slightly so that he is looking at the outstretched hands, bend and push forward in what from now on will be called the glide (figure 10).

It is from this position that all but the back strokes will begin. Coasting through the water in a first thrilling movement, the swimmer will observe that momentum has enabled him to float easily on top.

Further trials at the glide can be combined with first a leg and then an arm stroke until eventually the swimmer will push off in figure 10 position toward a point several yards away, begin the kick that has been so assiduously practiced, follow with the alternate overarm, tie in his breathing—Or perhaps there was some difficulty in co-ordinating the arm and leg movements, perhaps it has proved impossible to get a breath, perhaps the kicking legs simply submerged to the bottom, in which case, the swimmer begins over again.

Some beginners intending to use the overarm end up with an underwater paddling motion, sometimes called the dog-paddle, with which they may get along rather well. This is a perfectly sound stroke with which to start, but the swimmer should immediately try to graduate from it to the overarm. Some will turn up not with a flutter but an alternate push-kick with a considerable bending at the knees. This, like the dog-paddle, can be easily fashioned into something better.

Photographs and quotations are from THE COMPLETE SWIMMER, published by the Macmillan Company of New York and obtainable at your local bookstore.

Stop Colored Tennis Costume

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYDNEY, Australia — Victorian State lawn tennis leaders have drawn the "color-line." Men and women players on the Kooyong (Melbourne) headquarters courts of the association must wear white, not wear colored sweaters, jumpers, or trimmings, they say.

The question of unconventional colored clothing was brought before the last meeting of the association, and a committee is to report. The result is some dismay in Victoria, particularly among the women, and some amusement in New South Wales, particularly among the men. In New South Wales the officials are more tolerant.

Harry Hopman, manager of the last Australian Davis Cup team, which wrested the trophy from the United States, recalls that when two N. S. W. committeemen were summoned by a shocked colleague to inspect the four different colored shorts worn by a women's doubles, all they said was "very nice too."

N. S. W. general secretary M. Henry Marsh admits that N. S. W. officials are not strict about the all white rule, and as long as the costumes are not immodest, or the colors too glaring, no action is to be taken. It appears that whatever the Victorian association may do, N. S. W. will be tolerant towards colored accessories, while insisting on a modest, conventional white costume on the center courts.

Eastern Intercollegiate Baseball

	Won	Lost	P.C.
Cornell	10	1	.909
Dartmouth	6	3	.667
Yale	6	5	.555
Columbia	6	5	.555
Princeton	6	6	.500
Harvard	2	8	.200
Pennsylvania	2	10	.167

Result June 18

Yale 8, Harvard 7 (12 innings).

Yesterday's Stars

By the Associated Press

John Berardino, Browns—Hit home run with bases loaded in tenth inning to beat Red Sox.

Ed Smith, White Sox—Checked Yanks on six hits while mates pounded out 5-3 victory.

Morton Cooper, Cardinals—Held Dodgers to one run in five innings of relief hurling and scored one run after double in eleventh.

Bob Bragan, Phillies—Hit two home runs, one of them with one on in ninth inning, to beat Reds 3-1.

Jake Mooty, Cubs—Held Giants to six hits in winning 6-1.

Al Smith, Indians—Scored seventh victory by limiting Senators to five hits.

National League

Team	Won	Lost	P.C.	G.B.
Cincinnati	35	18	.660	0
Brooklyn	32	17	.653	1
New York	31	18	.633	2
Chicago	29	27	.518	7½
St. Louis	21	29	.420	12½
Boston	17	29	.370	14½
Pittsburgh	17	30	.362	15
Philadelphia	17	31	.354	15½

Results June 18

St. Louis 7, Brooklyn 2 (11 innings).
Philadelphia 3, Cincinnati 1.
Chicago 6, New York 1.
Only games scheduled.

In the Dugout

By Rumill

Gathering of the Alumni

In a recent game between the Bees and Pittsburgh Pirates at the Boston Hive, Frankie Frisch started a team which had Debs Garms in left field, Vince Di Maggio in center, Elbie Fletcher at first base, Danny MacFayden on the mound and Al Lopez behind the plate. While the Pirates were taking their turn at bat, Mike Kelly did the third base coaching. Before the contest was over, Frisch also used John Lanning and Ken Heintzelman as relief pitchers, and Red Sewell as a pinch runner.

It was like an alumni gathering. Every one of these men formerly worked under the Boston colors — Garms, MacFayden, Fletcher, Lanning and Kelly as recent as last year, and Lopez until a week ago. Di Maggio kept swinging in the Hub through '37 and '38. Heintzelman took two spring training trips with the team and Sewell made one.

Not Winning Players

It is a matter of record that although most of these boys are easy to get along with and carry the label of "good fellows" around the National League, they were unable to lift the Bees as high as the first division. How, then, does Frisch expect to win with them at Pittsburgh? Probably he doesn't.

As a matter of fact, it would be too much to expect the Old Fordham Flash to get the Pirates in the money this season. The team needed an almost complete going over when he arrived on the scene to replace Pie Traynor and the process cannot be accomplished in a few weeks. It takes time, patience, juggling of players, changes and a certain amount of cash to build a second division outfit into a pennant contender. In the time which has elapsed since the start of the 1940 race, the manager has had two or three players at each position, with the lone exception of first base, and on occasions has been forced to employ the Ray Blades system of running in pitchers.

However, despite mediocre pitching, a bad outfield and a weakness at third base, Frisch has been within a loud foul of fifth place since June 1, and it is a cinch that his club will get better before it goes the other way. By August, with Al Lopez handling his pitchers, Uncle Frank may be making gestures at the upper half of the standing.

One of the first changes that Frisch made upon his arrival at Forbes Field, was the trading of Johnny Rizzo to Cincinnati for Vince Di Maggio. Frank admits that he does not go overboard on Di Mag, but contends that even the strikeout king is an improvement over Rizzo—temperamentally, at least. Two years ago Rizzo joined the Pirates out of Columbus and hit .301, with 23 homers and 111 runs batted in. Those who watched him from the grandstand predicted a bright future for the young man.

Wrong Temperament

After more than two full seasons in the league, Rizzo has that same promising mechanical ability, but he also has something else—an uncontrollable temper. Frisch stopped trying to nurse him. Bill McKechnie found it too big a task. And probably Doc Prothro will give up after a while. Even Rizzo, between his flareups, must realize that Philadelphia is the final stopping place in the National League.

Frisch's contract does not expire until October, 1941, and long before then he will have found the combination he is working for. Ball players say that there is still some deadwood in the Pirate outfit, and if there is, Frankie will find it. By the start of 1941 the Waner brothers will probably be missing, as well as a half dozen other athletes of mediocre caliber.

Incidentally, although Lopez is now on the Pittsburgh roster, a job is always open for him in the Boston organization. Bob Quinn has as much respect for Tampa Al as he has ever had for a player, and assured the catcher that a berth is always waiting at the Hive or with one of the Bees' minor league connections. Al cannot go on catching forever, but when he is through, he has the framework of a successful managerial venture.

Harvard Loses To Eli Nine In Twelfth Inning

NEW HAVEN, Conn., June 19 (AP)—Young Joe Wood's long fly to left field scoring Carton from third base after the catch gave Yale an 8-7 victory over Harvard in the 12th inning yesterday before a Commencement Day gathering of 7 500 spectators.

Wood, who started the game in center field, came in to pitch in the sixth inning with none out after Harvard had batted Ted Harrison and Dick Ames out of the box. Wood stopped the Crimson rally and gave up only five hits in seven frames. He also clouted a 375-foot homer in the fifth and knocked in another run with a fielder's choice.

Yale took advantage of wildness on the part of Burgy Ayres, Harvard starting pitcher, to run up a 4-0 lead in the first three innings, but the visitors tied the score off Harrison in the fourth. Harvard took the lead on a run off Ames in the fifth, but Wood's homer tied it up.

In the seventh Harvard again surged ahead on two tallies aided by poor Yale fielding, but the Elis chased Ayres in the eighth and tied the score at 7-7.

Carton led off the 12th with a single off Schwede, Harvard's second pitcher, and was advanced by Alter's bunt. Harrison was walked and Hazen singled off Whittemore's leg, filling the bases. Wood then lofted a drive to Pitchford and Carton easily beat the throw to the plate.

The score by innings:

	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	R	H	E
Harvard	0	0	0	4	1	0	2	0	0	0	0	0	7	11	1
Yale	1	0	3	0	1	0	0	2	0	0	0	1	8	9	5

Ayres, Schwede and Fulton; Harrison, Ames, Wood and Schroeder, Burdett.

Bobby Riggs In Five-Set Match

CHICAGO, June 19 (AP) — Bobby Riggs, ruler of American tennis since Don Budge turned pro, looked like anything but the National champion yesterday in the second round of the National clay courts tournament.

The little Chicago star bungled his way through a five-set battle with William Reedy of Los Angeles before finally winning by 3—6, 7—9, 6—1, 6—3, 6—2. Reedy, played steady tennis and took advantage of Riggs' errors in the first two sets.

All the seeded Americans who played yesterday survived, but two of the three English entrants fell by the wayside.

Charles Hare, former Davis Cup mainstay, was shunted to the sidelines by young Jimmy Evert of Chicago, 3—6, 6—2, 6—1, 9—7. In the women's division, Nina Brown was eliminated by another home town product, Catherine Malcolm, 6—3, 6—4.

Most of the other ranked players advanced easily, Frank Parker of Pasadena, seeded next to Riggs, breezed through Charles Mattman, Los Angeles, 6—2, 6—2, 6—0, and third seeded Don McNeill of Oklahoma City eliminated Billy Talbert of Cincinnati, 6—1, 6—2, 7—5.

Top-seeded Alice Marble contented herself with winning an easy women's doubles match, but two other seeded players won without trouble. Virginia Wolfenden, seeded third, of Berkeley, Calif., eliminated Marceina Parker of St. Louis, 6—4, 6—1, and Gracyn Wheeler of Santa Monica ranked next, defeated Helen Shockley of Evanston, Ill., 6—1, 6—1.

With the exception of Riggs, none of the players in the men's seeded list was forced to go more than four sets. Seventh-seeded Henry Prusoff, Seattle, found a stubborn opponent in the veteran Wilbur Coen of Kansas City, but won in four sets, 6—3, 4—6, 6—3, 6—4.

Seymour Greenberg, Chicago city champion and Big Ten singles champion, fell before young Ted Schroeder of Glendale, Calif., 6—8, 6—3, 8—6, 6—4, in the outstanding match outside the seeded lists.

Poughkeepsie Regatta Halted Hours as Conditions Bother

POUGHKEEPSIE, N. Y., June 19 (AP)—It couldn't have been more unusual if Joe Penner, Olson and Johnson, and Joe Cook had teamed to stage it.

Usually a decorous and very staid affair, the 43rd annual Poughkeepsie regatta became anything but that yesterday, and the only thing in its favor was the courageous performance of Washington in winning the varsity race.

In the first place, the whole affair, which should last about three hours, took over six and a half. The first time they tried to run the junior varsity race, four of the six boats swamped. The second time they ran it, night had fallen over the ruffled Hudson and not one person in a thousand who came to view the races ever saw the event.

Small Crowd

The crowd was the smallest ever, veteran river men said, and the hawkers were stuck with hundreds of programs, banners and pennants—in fact, everything but hot dogs, which were consumed rapidly as the hungry hundreds along the shore and on the observation train tried to pass the long hours between the races by eating.

The varsity race, scheduled for the unusually early hour of 4 p. m. (E. S. T.), finally got off in the gathering dusk some three hours later after the fate of the jayvees had made it obvious that there wasn't any use trying to stay on schedule.

Third Time

Washington won, for the third time in the last five years, with a performance that everyone but close students of the sport thought was magnificent. Raw, red courage was there, but rowing smoothness was not. Nevertheless, the Huskies, with the wind and tide against them, negotiated the four miles in 22:42 flat to wind up three quarters of a length better than the pride of the East—a dogged Cornell crew that battled every inch of the way.

Syracuse, after leading for a mile and a half, beat out Navy for third place in a final spurt. California, last year's winner, Columbia, Wisconsin and Princeton trailed along somewhere in the rear.

Strictly Ridiculous

Both attempts of the jayvee race were strictly ridiculous. The first time, only three of the six boats managed to last a mile and the fourth went under shortly thereafter. Cornell and Navy stayed afloat, strenuously protesting the three shots that meant "stop."

Long after the varsity race was finished and everybody had gone home, late stragglers saw some ghostly shells going down the river, and reporters were able to ferret out later that the junior race had been run with Washington, Navy, California, Syracuse, Columbia, and Cornell finishing in that order.

Practically no one saw the race, and how it could be timed, as the winning boat was, in 18:07.1 for three miles, will always remain a mystery.

In the freshman race, poorly rowed, Cornell beat Princeton, Syracuse and Columbia in the slow two-mile time of 10:55.1.

Chart of the four-mile varsity race of the 43rd Intercollegia Rowing Association regatta:

Crew	½ Mile	1½	2	2½	3	3½	Finish	Time
Washington	2	2	3	1	1	1	2	1	22:42
Cornell	5	4	2	3	2	2	1	2	22:45⅗
Syracuse	1	1	1	2	4	4	3	3	22:57
Navy	3	3	4	4	3	3	4	4	23:02
California	6	5	5	5	5	5	5	5	23:17
Columbia	7	6	6	6	6	6	6	6	24:02
Wisconsin	8	7	7	7	7	7	7	7	24:06
Princeton	4	8	8	8	8	8	8	8	24:09

Junior Varsity race (three miles)—Won by Washington, one length over Navy, in 18:07.1; Navy half a length over California, in 18:23; California one length over Syracuse, in 18:25.1; Syracuse two lengths over Columbia; Columbia two lengths over Cornell. No times available.

Freshman Race (two miles)—Won by Cornell, 10:55⅕; second, Princeton, 11:02⅗; third, Syracuse, 11:07⅘; fourth, Columbia, 11:29⅘.

Eighty Athletes Graduate

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PHILADELPHIA—Eighty athletes including one who won three letters during his varsity career and three who won two letters, have graduated from the University of Pennsylvania.

Twenty-one managers and associate managers of athletic teams also received diplomas.

Harlan I. Gustafson, of Norristown, Pa., captain of the 1939 football team, a member of the baseball team this spring, and a winner of his basketball letter a year ago, was the only three-letter athlete among the graduates.

Allan Hunter, Jr., coxswain of the varsity crew and a member of the varsity soccer team; Robert McDonald, who played baseball and soccer, and Robert Stephens, who won a varsity letter in lacrosse last spring and in football last fall, were the two letter athletes who concluded their undergraduate athletic careers.

Among the winners of important awards who graduated were Hunter, who received the Class of 1915 cup as the outstanding senior athlete; A. Balfour Smith, who was awarded the Edgar Church trophy as the outstanding football player, and Bruce Pearce, who won both the John MacDonald and Arthur Kiefaber prizes as the outstanding basketball player. Izzy Bellis, tennis star, was among the graduates.

The list of graduates was headed by crew, with 17, including varsity, junior varsity and varsity 150-pound, followed by football, and soccer, with nine each; lacrosse, with eight; baseball, with seven; swimming and track with six each; wrestling, four; fencing, squash, basketball and tennis, three each and golf, two.

WHERE TO DINE

DUTCHLAND
BROCKTON, 309 Battles Street
DORCHESTER, 705 Gallivan Blvd., Route 3.
FALMOUTH, County Road, Route 28.
HYANNIS, Main and Scudder Ave., Route 28.
KINGSTON, 91 Main St., Route 3.
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Odd Lot, Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published on Tuesdays and Fridays

Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Todays sales (est.) 600,000
Previous day's sales 718,810
1940 volume to date 121,694,055
1939 volume to date 103,422,585

Stocks Move Uneasily In Narrow Trade

NEW YORK, June 19 (AP)—Stocks fluctuated uneasily today in a market fearful or repercussions on America arising from the capitulation France.

Slight rising tendencies were in evidence near the final hour, but only fractional changes developed. Transactions were at the rate of about 600,000 shares.

Pending announcement of peace terms, operators carried on only "testing" operations, causing movements of only fractions. There was deep-seated worry over whether Germany could commandeer the French Navy, thus hampering delivery of British purchases from the United States.

Holding firm or moving a bit ahead were such leaders as Chesapeake & Ohio, Great Northern preferred, Southern Railway, Santa Fe, Republic, Youngstown, U. S. Rubber, Sears Roebuck, Caterpillar, Boeing, Westinghouse, American Telephone and Loft. Backward were Standard Oil of N. J., Eastman, American Can and United Aircraft.

Commodities and bonds were irregular. Italian liens dropped sharply. Scrap copper was reduced ⅛ cent a pound.

Retreating on the curb were Colt Patent Fire Arms, N. J. Zinc, Aluminium Ltd., and Phoenix Securities. Resistant were American Potash & Chemical and Pennsylvania Water & Power.

Bond Market Firms

The bond market strengthened in late dealings today with rails attracting fair buying. Most foreign bonds were lower.

Shaking off early lethargy, gains of fractions to a point or more were numerous in the carrier group and included such active loans as Baltimore & Ohio 4½s, Illinois Central 4¾s, Alleghany stamped 5s, and Southern Pacific 4½s.

The trend was not uniformly higher in other groups, but gains outnumbered losses. Ahead slightly were Columbia Gas & Electric 5s, American & Foreign Power 5s, and Standard Oil 2¾s.

U. S. Governments stayed within a 6-32 of a point range on either side.

Foreign losers included German 5½s and 7s, Italian 7s and French stamped 7s. The latter was down around 4 points at the start of the final hour.

Wheat Gains Wipe Out Early Losses

CHICAGO, June 19 (AP)—After declining as much as 1½ cents, wheat prices rallied today, wiping out all of the early loss and substituting net gains of almost a cent.

Some of the buying on the recovery was attributed to mills and to dealers who acted on indications of a relatively light movement of new wheat in the southwest. Marketing of the new crop is running behind that of last year, traders said, not only because of the later harvest but also because the bulk of the crop apparently is going into storage. Prices are below government loan rates.

Strength in securities also attracted attention here but many dealers preferred to go slow pending announcement of peace terms to be imposed on France.

Portugal Bans Certain Imports Until Year End

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—The Portuguese Government has issued a decree suspending importation of certain products until the end of this year, according to advices received from Lisbon by the New York office of the Department of Commerce Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce.

According to the order complete passenger automobiles and motorcycles are included in the ban.

Other products are woolen manufactures, except yarns, silk manufactures, except yarn and bolting cloth, cotton and linen manufactures, various manufactures of felt, clothing of various kinds and materials and trimmings, artificial flowers, tarred or waterproofed fabrics, leather gloves, manufactures of fur, jewelry, certain shoes, hats for women, fitted bags and pocket cases, perfumery, hair lotions, dentifrices and soap.

U. S. Stops Quoting War Risk Rates to England

NEW YORK (AP)—American marine insurance underwriters have ceased quoting, except on application, war risk rates on cargoes being shipped between the United States and East Coast England and English Channel ports.

The war risk rate on shipments to Ireland and West Coast United Kingdom ports was fixed at 7½ per cent of the value of cargo.

Tobacco Growers May Vote

WASHINGTON (AP)—Legislation to permit tobacco growers to vote on the question of establishing tobacco marketing quotas for three-year periods instead of one became law Friday with the signature of President Roosevelt.

Copper Prices Steady in East

NEW YORK (AP)—Engineering & Mining Journal reported the average price of copper, net at Atlantic Seaboard refineries (about .225 cent under Connecticut Valley) remained at 11.275 cents a pound this week.

1940 High	1940 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
70¼	50	Abbott (1.60a)	3	55	55	55	+ ½
52½	34⅞	Acme Steel (3)	2	41	40	40	Jun17
9	4¼	Adams Ex (.15e)	3	5½	5½	5½	+ ⅛
27½	16⅛	Adam-Millis(1)	1	17	17	17	Jun14
19½	12½	Addressog (1.40)	3	12⅞	12½	12⅞	Jun15
58⅛	36½	Air Reduct (1a)	1	39¾	39½	39¾	+ ½
⅞	⅜	Air-Way El Ap	2	⅝	⅝	⅝	Jun17
7	4	Alaska Jun (.60)	25	4⅜	4¼	4⅜	— ¼
1⅛	⅜	Alleghany Corp	55	⅝	½	½	Jun18
12½	4¼	Alleg pf xw	5	7½	7	7½	— ¾
14⅜	5¾	Alleg pf $30 ww	43	8¾	8	8⅜	+ ¾
17¼	7	Alleghany pr pf	6	10¾	10½	10¾	+ ¾
26½	15½	Alleg-L Stl (1½e)	20	22¾	21¼	22	— ¼
12¾	6¾	Allen Ind (¼e)	1	7½	7½	7½	
182	135½	Al Ch & Dye (6)	5	154	152½	153	+3
14	8⅞	Allied Kid (.80)	2	9	9	9	Jun17
16¾	10	Allied Mills(¾e)	2	11⅞	11⅝	11⅞	+ ⅜
9⅜	4½	Allied Stores	3	6	6	6	
73⅞	55	Allied Str pf (5)	2	58	58	58	Jun13
41⅞	21¾	Allis-Ch M (1½e)	7	28	27½	28	+ ½
16	11	Alpha Cem (½e)	3	12	12	12	
2⅜	1⅛	Amal Leather	1	1½	1½	1½	
18	9½	Amal Leath pf	1	10½	10½	10½	Jun18
58½	38½	Amerada Cp (2)	1	44½	44½	44½	+ ½
21	1–⅛	Am Ag Ch (.60e)	10	14⅝	14½	14½	Jun13
75	41¾	Am Airlines	31	63	60½	62¼	+1⅛
12¾	6	Am Bank Note	1	7⅝	⅛	7⅝	— ⅛
9⅜	5¼	Am Bosch	12	5¾	5¾	5¾	— ¼
45¾	28	Am Br Sh (.70e)	3	38	37	37	Jun18
116½	67	Am Can (4)	4	100	96¾	100	+2¼
176½	164	Am Can pf (7)	1	171	171	171	Jun18
33¼	18	Am Car & Fdy	12	25	23½	24⅝	+ ⅞
51¾	34	Am Car pf	2	42½	42	42½	+1
23½	13½	Am Ch&C (.80e)	6	17½	17⅛	17½	+ ⅛
112½	100	Am Ch&C pf (5)	1	104¾	104¾	104¾	Jun17
140½	112	Am Chicle (4a)	3	117⅞	117	117	
9¾	5½	Am Coltype(¼e)	2	6¼	6¼	6¼	
8¼	4⅛	Am Com Alco	3	4½	4½	4½	— ½
15¼	8	Am Crys S (¼e)	1	9½	9½	9½	Jun18
3¼	1¼	Am Encaus Til	1	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	— ⅛
6⅝	3½	Am European	5	3½	3½	3½	Jun17
2⅜	1	Am & For Pow	7	1¼	1¼	1¼	
24¼	9⅛	A&FP $6pf(.60k)	3	12⅜	12¼	12⅜	Jun18
28¼	10⅜	A&FP $7pf(.70k)	8	14½	14½	14½	— ½
7¼	2¼	Am & F P 2 pf	3	3¼	3¼	3¼	— ⅛
50½	23	Am Haw SS (1a)	4	25¾	25	25¾	+ ¾
6⅝	3	Am Hide & Lea	6	4⅜	4¼	4⅜	
38	23	Am H & L pf (3)	6	28⅛	28⅛	28⅛	+ ⅛
66¼	45½	Am Home (2.40)	1	50½	50½	50½	Jun18
3⅞	1⅝	Am Ice	1	2	2	2	Jun18
35	18	Am Ice pt (½e)	3	19¼	19	19	Jun17
6⅝	3	Am Internat'l	6	3¼	3¼	3¼	Jun18
45	30	Am In Ill (1.35e)	4	30	30	30	M'y24
57	41½	Am In Ill pf(2½)	1	47⅞	47⅞	47⅞	Jun13
22¾	10	Am Locomotive	14	13⅜	13	13⅜	+ ⅛
63	38	Am Loco pf (1k)	3	47⅛	47⅛	47⅛	+ ⅛
14⅞	10	Am M & F (.80)	5	12	11½	11¾	— ¼
3⅜	1¾	Am M & Metal	9	2⅜	2⅜	2⅜	Jun13
25	12¾	Am Metal (1e)	1	15	15	15	Jun17
121	116	Am Met 6%pf(6)	1	95	95	95	
5¼	2	Am Power & Lt	59	3¼	3	3¼	+ ¼
63¼	34¾	APL $6 pf(3⅜k)	2	45	45	45	—1
54	28¼	APL $5pf 2.81¼k	8	40¼	39½	39¾	+ ¾
10⅝	4¾	Am Rad & St S	25	5⅞	5⅝	5¾	+ ⅛
17½	9½	Am Roll Mill	12	12	11¾	11⅞	+ ⅛
70	48¼	Am RM pf(5⅛k)	3	59⅛	59⅛	59⅛	Jun18
12¾	7	Am Saf R (.80)	5	8⅛	8	8⅛	Jun18
11⅜	5	Am Seat (½g)	5	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	— ⅛
54	30¼	Am Sm&R(1½e)	16	39¼	38⅝	38⅝	— ⅛
147	122	Am S & R pf (7)	1	128½	128	128	Jun18
70	51⅞	Am Snuff (3a)	2	53	53	53	Jun17
33⅜	19½	Am Steel F (½e)	16	25½	24½	25	+ ⅛
14⅝	9¼	Am Stores (¼e)	2	11	11	11	Jun18
17¼	11	Am Stove (½e)	1	11½	11½	11½	Jun13
23⅜	12¾	Am Sugar Ref	1	15	14	14	Jun18
93	74⅞	Am Sugar pf (7)	4	75	75	75	Jun18
18	11¼	Am Sum Tob (1)	4	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	Jun18
175¼	145	Am T & T (9)	18	157¾	157	157⅛	+ ⅜
89½	69	Am Tobacco (5)	5	74	73	74	+1
91¾	70	Am Tob B (5)	6	76¼	75½	75½	— ¼
151	136	Am Tob pf (6)	3	140	140	140	
5¾	2⅝	Am Type Fdrs	8	3⅞	3⅝	3¾	— ⅛
12⅜	5¼	Am Water Wks	39	8¼	7⅝	8⅛	+ ⅛
101½	83⅛	Am W W pf (6)	1	83⅛	83⅛	83⅛	Jun11
12	6	Am Woolen	68	9½	8⅛	9½	+1½
52½	25½	Am Wool pf (3k)	45	40½	35⅞	40	+4½
8⅛	4¼	Am Zinc L & S	30	6⅜	5⅝	6	+ ¼
45½	35	Am Z p pf (2½k)	1	37	37	37	Jun12
32	18	Anaconda (¾e)	56	21⅝	21⅛	21¼	— ⅜
41¼	20	Anacon W & C	5	24½	24	24	Jun18
22⅝	12½	Anchor H (.15e)	1	14½	14½	14½	Jun18
15¾	8	Andes Cop (½e)	1	11	11	11	Jun17
4¼	1¾	A P W Paper	3	2¼	2¼	2¼	+ ½
35½	23	Arch-D-M (.70e)	2	25	25	25	Jun17
110⅛	97½	Arm Del pf (7)	1	98	98	98	+2¼
7⅝	4	Armour Ill	6	4⅝	4½	4⅝	+ ⅛
64¼	35	Armour Ill p pf	1	39	39	39	— ¼
68	58½	Arm Ill pf	1	68	68	68	Apr20
43¾	22⅝	Arm Cork (½e)	5	29¾	29	29¾	Jun18
11	6⅛	Arnold C (½e)	2	7⅛	7	7⅛	+ ¼
9½	3⅝	Artloom Corp	1	4½	4½	4½	
9	4⅜	Assd Dry Goods	1	5¼	5¼	5¼	+ ⅛
80	74¾	Assd D G 1 pf (6)	1	80	80	80	M'y 8
85	49½	As DG2pf(11½k)	5	50	49½	50	M'y22
45	29½	Associates In (2)	3	29½	29½	29½	Jun18
25¼	13	Atch T & S F	22	16⅜	15½	16¼	+ ½
57½	39½	AT&SF pf (5e)	2	49	45	49	Jun17
23½	9⅝	Atl Coast Line	7	12	11	12	
22⅜	8⅛	Atl G&W Indies	1	10	10	10	+ ¼
22½	9¼	Atl G&W In pf	1	10½	10½	10½	Jun17
27⅛	18¼	Atl Refining (1)	12	20⅝	20¼	20⅜	— ⅜
110	102	Atl Refin pf (4)	1	102	102	102	Jun 7
9⅞	7	Atlas Corp (¼e)	1	7	7	7	
51	43¼	Atlas Cp pf (3)	1	44⅞	44⅞	44⅞	Jun18
80½	57	Atlas Pow(1½e)	3	61½	61½	61½	Jun17
8⅝	4	Atlas Tack	1	5	5	5	Jun11
5½	1⅞	Austin Nichols	1	2½	2½	2½	
8⅜	4⅛	Aviation Corp	45	5½	5	5¼	+ ⅛

B

19⅞	12⅜	Bald Loco ct	43	15⅞	15¼	15½	+ ⅛
6⅜	2¾	Balt & Ohio	3	3¾	3⅝	3¾	+ ⅛
8	3⅛	Balt & Ohio pf	9	5	4⅞	5	
14⅞	7½	Bangor & Ar	4	9	9	9	Jun18
16⅜	8½	Barber As (½e)	2	10¾	10½	10½	— ⅛
8⅜	4	Barker Bros	3	4⅜	4½	4⅜	Jun18
13⅜	7⅛	Barnsdall (.30e)	2	8¼	8¼	8¼	+ ¼
36¾	20¼	Bayuk Cig (½e)	7	26½	25	25¾	Jun18
35¾	18½	Beat Cream (1a)	1	25	25	25	
112½	105	Beat pf ww (5)	4	105¾	105	105	Jun 5
105	102	Beat pf xw (5)	1	102	102	102	Jun17
127	102	Beech-Nut (4a)	1	105⅞	105⅞	105⅞	Jun18
9⅞	7¼	Beld-Hem(.40e)	2	7½	7⅜	7⅜	Jun17
67½	66	BelgNRpf(3.27g)	1	66	66	66	Jun 5
36⅜	24½	Bendix Av (1e)	13	29⅝	28¾	29¼	
22½	17¼	Ben Ind (.90e)	2	18¼	18¼	18¼	— ⅛
56¾	49½	Ben Ind Lpf(2½)	1	50½	50½	50½	Jun18
39	22½	Best & Co(1.60a)	1	25	25	25	—1
89¾	63½	Beth Steel (2¼e)	93	78¼	76½	77½	— ⅜
125½	109½	Beth S 7% pf (7)	2	118	117½	118	+1⅞
34½	14	Bigelow-S (1e)	1	17¼	17¼	17¼	Jun17
22½	15	Black & Dk(1)	2	18½	18½	18½	+ ¾
11⅝	5¾	Blaw-Knox	6	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅜
23¼	13½	Bliss & L (½e)	1	17	17	17	Jun14
28⅜	12⅞	Boeing Airplane	50	14⅞	13⅞	14½	+ ⅝
29⅜	19¾	Bohn A&B (½e)	5	23	23	23	— ½
29¼	19	Bond Strs (1.60)	1	22	22	22	Jun15
24¼	17	Borden Co (.60e)	12	18⅝	18⅛	18½	+ ⅛
25⅞	12⅞	Borg-War (½e)	24	16¼	15¼	16¼	+ ¼
29¼	1	Boston & Maine	1	1¼	1¼	1¼	Jun11
37¼	26	Bower Roll B(3)	2	31⅞	31½	31⅞	Jun18
7	4⅝	Brew Corp (.60)	2	5⅛	5	5⅛	Jun18
13¾	8	Bridgeport Br	12	9⅞	9⅜	9¾	+ ⅛
23¾	13¼	Briggs Mfg (1e)	8	17¼	16¾	16¾	+ ⅛
39⅜	27	Briggs & Str (3)	1	31	31	31	Jun14
53¾	38	Bristol M (2.40)	1	43	43	43	Jun18
3¾	1½	Bkly & Q Trans	28	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
24⅛	13½	Bkly-Man Tr	14	18¾	18⅜	18⅜	— ¼
107¼	49	Bkly-Man Tr pf	1	107¼	107¼	107¼	M'y14
25½	13¼	Bklyn U G (¾e)	1	16	16	16	+ ¼
37½	27	Brown Sh (1e)	1	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	M'y24
29½	14¾	Bruns-Bal (¾e)	11	19½	18¾	18¾	Jun18
10⅛	6¼	Bucyrus-E (¼e)	3	7⅛	7¼	7¼	— ¼
6¼	3	Budd Mfg	7	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	
6¼	3⅛	Budd Wheel	15	4¾	4½	4⅝	
33¼	20	Bullard Co (¾e)	5	29	28¼	29	+ ½
33	18⅝	Bulova Wat (2a)	16	25¼	23¼	25¼	Jun17
21⅜	12¼	Burling Mill (1)	6	15½	14¾	15½	+ ½
12½	7⅜	Burr Ad M(.20e)	9	8	7⅝	7⅞	— ⅛
5¼	2	Bush Terminal	6	2⅜	2½	2⅜	Jun17
7⅜	4½	Butler Br (.15e)	2	5¼	5	5	Jun18
23¼	17½	But Bros pf (1½)	1	11½	18	18½	+ ½
4⅛	2¼	Butte Cop&Zinc	1	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	— ⅛
13¾	6⅛	Byers (AM)Co	3	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	— ⅛
15½	9	Byron Jack (1)	3	11	10⅜	10⅜	Jun18

C

26⅞	14	Calif Pack (1)	1	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	Jun18
52½	51	Calif P pf (2½)	1	52	52	52	Apr22
1⅞	1	Callahan Z-Lead	3	1¼	1⅛	1¼	+ ⅛
8⅛	4⅝	Cal & Hecla(½e)	3	5¾	5⅝	5⅝	— ⅛
19½	11	Camp Wy (.65e)	7	12⅞	12¼	12¾	— ¼
23½	11¾	Can Dry	21	15⅜	14⅛	15⅛	+ ⅝
6⅝	2⅜	Canadian Pacific	18	3⅛	3	3	
40½	29½	Cannon M (1e)	1	30¼	30¼	30¼	Jun17
6	3½	Capital Ad A	1	4¼	4¼	4¼	Jun18
32¾	22⅛	Carpent (1¾e)	5	29¾	29	29¾	+ ¾
3⅛	2	Car&Gen (.075e)	1	2¼	2¼	2¼	Jun18
75	39¼	Case (JI)Co	2	51	50¾	51	+ ¾
56½	42½	Caterpill Tr (2)	10	49	48	48	+ ½
35½	20	Celanese (1a)	18	26	25	26	+1⅜
12½	5	Celotex Corp	2	6¼	6¼	6⅛	— ⅛
26¼	18	Cent Aguir (1½)	1	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	Jun15
3⅜	1½	Cent Foundry	4	2	2	2	
5⅞	2½	Cent RR NJ	1	3	3	3	Jun18
11¾	4	Cent Violetta S	2	5½	5½	5½	Jun18
6	3	Century Rib M	1	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	Jun 8
41½	22½	Cerro de Pas(2e)	3	28½	28½	28½	— ½
8⅜	3½	Cert-teed Prod	5	4½	4⅜	4½	+ ¼
21½	15	Chain Belt (¾e)	1	19	19	19	
30¾	17½	Cham P&F(.40e)	2	20½	20½	20½	Jun17
29½	10⅞	Checker Cab	2	13	13	13	Jun13
42⅜	30½	Ches&Ohio(2½)	23	36½	35⅜	36½	+ ⅝
97½	84¼	Ches & O pf (4)	1	84¼	84¼	84¼	Jun17
4⅞	3¼	Ches Corp	4	3¾	3¾	3¾	Jun14
2½	⅞	Chi & E Ill pf	1	1	1	1	Jun12

1940 High	1940 Low	Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars	Sales in 100s	High	Low	Close	Net Ch'ge
⅜	⅛	Chi & N West	11	⅜	⅜	⅜	
1⅛	¼	Chi & N West pf	5	½	⅜	⅜	— ⅛
2½	¾	Chi Great W pf	1	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
12⅛	6½	Chi Mail Order	1	7¼	7¼	7¼	Jun14
⅜	⅛	Chi M St P&P	1	⅜	⅜	⅜	Jun13
¾	⅛	Chi M S P&P pf	4	⅜	⅛	⅛	Jun18
14¾	8⅛	Chi Pneu Tool	9	10¼	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅞
35⅞	23¼	Chi P T cv pf(3)	5	32¼	31½	32¼	+2
50	41	C P T pr pf (2½)	1	41	41	41	M'y22
⅜	⅛	Chi Rock Is & P	1	⅛	⅛	⅛	Jun17
⅝	¼	C R I & P 6% pf	1	¼	¼	¼	Jun17
¾	⅜	C R I & P 7% pf	3	⅜	⅜	⅜	Jun18
11½	7⅞	Chi Yel Cab (1)	2	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	Jun18
16⅛	9	Chickasha Cot	3	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
6⅝	2½	Childs Co	9	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	
91⅝	53½	Chrysler (2½e)	38	64⅝	62¼	64⅝	+ ½
14¼	10⅛	City I & F .60e)	6	10½	10½	10½	+ ½
4½	2	City Stores	2	2½	2½	2½	Jun13
40¼	24	Clark Eq (1¼e)	3	30¾	30½	30¾	— ¼
43¼	26	Clev Gr B (.80e)	7	33⅜	32	33⅜	Jun17
41½	25⅛	Climax M (1.20)	2	30	29¾	29¾	— ⅜
45½	25½	Cluett P (1e)	9	32¼	31	32¼	+ ¼
131	99½	Coca-Cola(1⅓e)	2	104½	103	104½	+1¾
63	56	Coca-Cola A (3)	1	56¼	56¼	56¼	Jun18
20	10⅛	Colgate P (½)	13	11½	11⅜	11⅜	
94	94	Colg-P pf(4¼)	1	94	94	94	Jun15
35½	16½	Collins&A(2¼e)	1	21½	21½	21½	+ ½
24	12½	Col Fuel & Iron	3	17¼	17¼	17¼	— ¼
26⅜	16	Col Br A (.90e)	5	17⅜	17⅜	17⅜	— ⅛
26¼	16	Col Br B (.90e)	3	17¾	17¾	17¾	Jun18
93½	67½	Col G&E pf A(6)	2	76	76	76	+ ⅝
8½	3½	Colum Pict	3	4¾	4⅜	4⅜	Jun18
23½	14¾	Colum P pf(2¾)	2	16¼	16¼	16¼	Jun17
98¾	71	Col Carb (2e)	1	73	73	73	Jun18
40	27⅜	Coml Credit (3)	15	28½	28	28	— ½
108⅛	95	Com Cr pf (4¼)	1	95	95	95	Jun15
56	32	Coml Inv Tr (4)	14	34½	34	34½	— ⅜
113	97	Com Tcv pf(4¼)	1	97	97	97	Jun 4
16⅜	8	Coml Solvents	11	9½	9⅛	9¼	— ⅜
1½	¾	Com'th & South	5	1⅛	1	1⅛	+ ⅛
73¼	40	Com & Sou pf(3)	7	55	54¼	56	
33	25⅞	Com Edis (1.80)	39	29¼	29	29	— ¼
6¼	2½	Conde Nast	2	3	3	3	Jun10
24⅜	14	Congoleum (1)	4	15¼	15¼	15¼	
13¼	8	Congress Cigar	8	11½	11½	11½	Jun18
12	10	Congress Cig ct	16	12	12	12	
31½	17⅝	Consol Aircraft	31	21½	20	21¼	+ ¼
16	7⅝	Consol Cig (¾e)	2	10	10	10	— ¼
9⅞	4⅜	Cons Cop (.15e)	14	6¼	6	6	
32⅞	23	Cons Edison (2)	3	26⅜	26	26⅜	+ ¼
110⅛	97¼	Cons Ed pf (5)	2	102⅜	102	102	— ⅜
1⅛	⅝	Con Film Ind	4	⅝	⅝	⅝	
6½	1½	Cons F pf (½k)	2	6	5¾	5¾	Jun10
4½	2¼	Cons Laundries	2	2½	2½	2½	Jun18
8⅛	5½	Consol Oil (.80)	8	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	
2¼	1	Con RR Cuba pf	5	1¾	1¾	1¾	Jun18
4½	2⅛	Consol'n Coal	5	3¼	3¼	3¼	Jun18
18½	8¾	Consol'n Coal pf	1	13⅜	13⅜	13⅜	
104	93¼	Con Pow pf(4½)	7	95	95	95	Jun18
19½	9⅞	Container (½e)	1	12¾	12¾	12¾	
15⅜	7⅛	Cont Bak (A)	1	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+ ⅛
1⅝	¾	Cont Bak (B)	11	⅞	⅞	⅞	Jun18
97½	70	Cont Bak pf (8)	1	78	78	78	+4
49¼	33	Cont Can (1e)	27	42½	41	42½	+1⅛
116½	106½	Cont C pf (4½)	1	112⅛	112½	112⅛	+2⅛
9¼	4⅝	Cont Dia F (¾e)	6	6½	5⅞	6½	+ ½
40⅞	27⅞	Cont Ins (1.60a)	7	33½	33	33½	Jun18
4¾	2	Cont Motors	20	3⅛	3	3⅛	+ ⅛
25	16⅛	Cont O Del (½e)	11	17⅞	17½	17⅞	+ ⅜
33	18½	Cont Steel (½e)	1	25	25	25	— ⅛
25¼	15½	Cop'weld (.40e)	1	18¾	18⅞	18¾	— ¼
70	47	Cop'weld pf(2½)	1	54	54	54	Jun17
65½	44½	Corn Prods (3)	6	50	49	50	+ ¾
179	165	Corn Prod pf (7)	2	171½	170	171½	+3½
7½	4	Coty Inc (¼e)	9	5⅛	5	5⅛	Jun18
1½	¾	Coty Internat'l	1	¾	¾	¾	— ⅛
24¼	13	Crane Co	12	15¼	15	15	
105	75	Crane cv pf (5)	1	78⅞	78⅞	78⅞	Jun15
32¾	23	Cream of Wh (2)	5	25⅛	25	25⅛	Jun18
7¾	3⅝	Crosley Corp	1	4½	4½	4½	Jun17
38⅞	18⅜	Crown Cork & S	1	23¼	23¼	23¼	+ ⅛
43¼	30½	Cr C pf xw (2¼)	1	33	33	33	
41½	25½	Crown Zell (1e)	9	14½	14	14½	+ ⅜
43¼	25

Commerce and Finance

Industry Gains in June Aided by Steel and Wool Activity

Business and Industry

Group Urges Pay Roll Tax Cut to 2 P. C.

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 19—A reduction in the unemployment insurance pay roll tax from 3 per cent to 2 per cent, resulting in a yearly saving to employers of more than $300,000,000 was urged upon Congress by the board of directors of the American Association for Social Security in the organization's monthly bulletin, Social Security, out today.

This cut of one-third from the present tax of more than $900,000,000 is socially desirable for the welfare of the Nation because the gigantic reserves now being accumulated are not only unnecessary, but deprive the public of much-needed purchasing power, thus increasing unemployment and "militating against the very objectives of unemployment insurance," the Association declared.

It is the "acme of folly and a defiance of ordinary common sense," the Association holds, to withdraw "about $500,000,000 annually from purchasing power during years when the number of our unemployed is staggering and mass consumption is inadequate."

The board declares that since reserves have become so large—storing away 46 cents of every unemployment insurance tax dollar colected in 1939—liberalization of benefits will still be possible despite a tax cut.

The association at the same time renewed its attacks on the present "cumbersome" Federal-State setup of 51 different unemployment insurance administrations.

"Congress will fail to meet its full responsibility unless it approves the Wagner resolution for a national body to study the entire problem of unemployment insurance so that the United States may evolve a socially wise, adequate and not too burdensome system of security against unemployment," the article continues. "With the experience of our years of contributions and two years of benefits, the time is over-ripe for a re-examination of the fallacies incorporated in a system which has so far proved too great a burden to industry and far from a boon to labor."

Australia Seeks $60,000,000 Saving In Dollars, Guilders

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SYDNEY, New South Wales—A total annual saving of around £15,000,000 (approximately $60,000,000) a year in non-sterling exchanges (dollars and guilders) is being sought by the Australian Government. Foreign credit built up in this way will be used to buy from the United States war materials that cannot be obtained elsewhere.

A saving at the rate of about £6,500,000 has been made since the outbreak of war. Plans now being prepared for the Government by economic advisers and financial experts will secure a further saving at the rate of £7,000,000 or £8,000,000 a year. The Government hopes that a substantial portion of the saving will be made by economies in the use of petrol, imported timber, and non-essential and luxury goods.

Prime Minister Robert G. Menzies has indicated that in the long run a saving of about £4,000,000 a year may have to be made on imported petrol, and that immediate savings that can be made by rationing, higher taxes, higher costs, and economies in use should be £1,000,000, in addition to £500,000 already saved by a ban on the importation of super-grade petrols. How the saving will be made has yet to be decided.

By the substitution of Australian hardwoods for many imported timbers, a further substantial saving in dollars will be made, the present imports coming from Canada, Oregon, and California. The application of the restriction on the importation of American lumber will be gradual, so as not to interfere with Australian industry.

The general import restriction scheme is also being scrutinized with a view to achieving other savings. At present, the importation of goods from non-sterling countries depends on whether they fall into the essential or non-essential classes. A re-classification of these classes may enable the Government to extend the non-essential class to include semi-luxuries as well as luxuries.

Sheaffer Pen Employees To Receive Tenth Bonus

FORT MADISON, Iowa (AP)—Employees of the W. A. Sheaffer Pen Company on June 28 will be given a midyear profit sharing bonus of 15 per cent of their individual earnings during the six months ended May 31.

President C. R. Sheaffer said the bonus would be the largest midyear payment the company ever paid, both in total dollars and in percentage of employees' earnings. Each of the more than 1,200 employees, regardless of the length of service, will share.

The payment is the tenth the employees will have received under a plan to encourage craftsmanship and eliminate waste.

Smelting Buys Lead Company

NEW YORK (AP)—American Smelting & Refining Co. has announced purchase of the physical assets of Andrews Lead Co. together with the right to use the name "Andrews" in connection with lead manufacturing. Andrews plants are in Long Island City and Boston.

Small Business Head

© Bachrach

Jesse T. Smith

President, Yellow Taxi Cab Company, Cleveland, elected President of the American Association of Independent Small Business.

German Steel Now Offered So. America Under U. S. Prices

NEW YORK, June 19 (AP)—Production of semi-finished and finished steel for France halted at least temporarily this week, "Iron Age" reported.

As a result of the French peace bid, "various complications immediately arose," said the steel review, "which caused steel companies and other manufacturers to cease fabrication of material.

"The British may take over some of the orders, as they have already announced they will do in the case of airplanes and engines. But there are some products in process here which obviously cannot be shipped to France, as for example airplane parts for a French manufacturer situated near Paris.

"Orders on mill books are mainly for shell billets and bars, plates, alloy steel, barbed wire and tin plate.

"Some manufacturers engaged in work for France on trucks, trailers and other equipment have not only stopped work but have suspended orders for the steel required for further manufacture.

"If, as expected, the British take over most of the French contracts and add to these the additional heavy requirements that are now under discussion, there will be no immediate letdown, but probably a further gain in steel production. The ending of the war would undoubtedly bring a sharp downturn until such time as the United States defense program gets fully under way."

Steel ingot production for the country advanced 1½ points to 87 per cent of capacity.

"German steel companies," declared Iron Age, "are offering steel in South American countries at prices below American quotations with a cash guarantee of delivery by October, thus carrying out the Reich's 'time table' tactics to the point of planning for post-war trade re-establishment.

"German successes have given the Reich 95 per cent control of the French steel industry, which, with Germany's own capacity and that of Belgium-Luxembourg, totals about 40,000,000 tons annually."

The "Iron Age" scrap composite price advanced for the tenth consecutive week to $19.92, a gain of 75 cents over last week.

Mass. Industrial Orders Off 5 P. C.

The volume of orders for products of Massachusetts manufacturers declined 5 per cent in the month of May compared with the preceding month but showed a 10.4 per cent gain over the corresponding month of last year, according to the Associated Industries of Massachusetts.

The A. I. M. index of orders registered 95.2 (prel.) for May, as against 100.1 for April and 86.2 for May, last year.

The loss for the month, the report stated, reflected reactions of substantial orders received in the previous month, particularly for machine equipment. Moreover, comparison with figures for recent months indicates a fairly general strengthening in demand since March. The changes noted in the individual returns were fairly moderate with about an equal number reporting a gain or loss for the month.

A slackening in demand for cotton textiles is somewhat balanced by gains reported for wool fabrics. Shoes and leather generally show an increase. The greatest degree of change, as may be expected is found in orders for machine equipment. The demand for paper and paper products and many of the consumer goods specialties remain steady to strong.

Canadian Wheat in Store Sharply Above Year Ago

OTTAWA, Ont., (CP)—Canadian wheat in store in Canada on June 14 amounted to 279,508,047 bushels compared with 279,624,255 a week before and 110,214,354 the corresponding week last year, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics reported.

Canadian wheat in store in the United States totaled 22,542,821 bushels compared with 22,368,156 and 3,848,000.

June Business Adds to May's Rise, Says FRB

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON — Industrial activity increased considerably in May and the first half of June, according to the Federal Reserve Board in a survey just released. The seasonally adjusted index of industrial production for May rose to 105 from 102 which was the low for this year, following the record high of 128 last December. The index for May, 1939, was 92.

Last month's increase was attributed, primarily, to heavier production in the steel and woolen mills. Production of lumber also was accelerated, while activity was maintained at approximately the April levels in cotton and rayon mills and coal mines. Both the output of petroleum and automobile assemblies declined slightly.

Construction gained in May, with private residential work reaching the highest level in 10 years. Smaller gains were recorded on contracts for commercial and public buildings.

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Bureau of Agricultural Economics said today that if the European war continued, American industrial production probably would rise to an average higher than that for the year 1939.

On the other hand, the bureau said the end of hostilities might be followed by a decline in production until business became adjusted and the nation's defense program got under way sufficiently to take up the slack of reduced exports.

Recent war developments, the bureau said, were stepping up industrial activity. The German conquest of the Low Countries, it said, appears likely to divert to this country a portion of the steel export business formerly supplied by Belgium and Luxembourg.

"If the European war continues active," the bureau declared, "it seems fairly certain that industrial activity during the last half of 1940 will be higher than during the first half."

An end to hostilities, on the other hand, might result in a sharp decline in exports to Europe, it was said, and domestic speculative and commodity markets might be adversely affected "despite the extensive discounting of such an eventuality in recent price movements."

"In the face of these uncertainties," the bureau continued, "businessmen and consumers might postpone buying and financial commitments until the situation clarified. . . . It seems probable, however, that intensified domestic preparedness operations would prevent any resulting recession from being severe or prolonged, and that recovery would occur after the domestic industries began to feel the real effects of large-scale defense measures."

Scott Paper to Buy Coos Bay Pulp Corp.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Scott Paper Company, Chester, Pa., has been authorized by its board of directors to acquire ownership of the Coos Bay Pulp Corporation of Oregon through purchase of the entire capital stock in accordance with an option secured on April 27 last, according to Thomas B. McCabe, President of the company, in a statement accompanying the Stockholders News to shareholders of the company.

The Coos Bay Pulp Corporation is a producer of unbleached sulphite pulp with a rated annual capacity of 22,000 tons. Mr. McCabe stated that the option had been secured with a view to protect further Scott Paper Company's raw material requirements for 1941. "Ownership of this source of supply, if the purchase is consumated as expected, will further strengthen the Company's raw materials position," Mr. McCabe added.

Announcement was also made by Mr. McCabe that net sales for the first five months of 1940 amounted to $7,996,283, an increase of $1,200,310 or 17 per cent over the corresponding period of last year. He further stated that production for the first five months of 1940 established a company record, exceeding the similar period of 1939 by a substantial margin.

1940-41 Fruit Supplies Estimated Above Average

WASHINGTON (AP) — Total 1940-41 fruit supplies have been estimated to be above average, despite severe winter and spring temperatures in eastern and central states.

The Agriculture Marketing Service said that on June 1 reports indicated large crops of pears, cherries and California plums. Production of peaches and California dried prunes was expected to be slightly under the 10-year average.

June 1 conditions indicated an average commercial apple crop and above-average production of California grapes, figs and olives and Idaho prunes.

Citrus crops from 1940 bloom, the service said, probably would be well above average in the 1940-41 season.

Small crops were in prospect for apricots, almonds and walnuts in California and for prunes in the Pacific Northwest.

The June 1 condition of the apple crop in 38 commercial states was 67 per cent of normal. It was 69 per cent June 1 of last year.

Finance Company Profits Hold Despite Narrowing Margins

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK—Recent gains in the volume of financing and the volume of receivables held by finance companies indicate that second quarter earnings will compare satisfactorily both with the first quarter of this year and the second quarter of 1939, despite narrowing profit margins, observes the Standard Statistics Company currently. During the second half, earnings will be sustained by the backlog of receivables on hand, but unless public sentiment improves, earlier forecasts will have to be revised downward.

Recent high earnings of the small loan companies will probably hold well over the near term, reflecting the favorable volume of business built up thus far. War uncertainties, however, and the pressure of competition upon profit margins, detract from the longer term outlook.

Despite a slow-down in automobile sales during the last few weeks, due to war developments and the stock market break, retail automobile sales and financing are expected to make a satisfactory showing for the second quarter as a whole, since business in the first six weeks of the period was excellent. The amount of retail receivables held by finance companies has continued at a high level. These retail receivables provide the bulk of finance company earnings.

More Concessions to Dealers

Figures released by the leading companies, however, have clearly indicated that profit margins are narrowing. The principal reason is that competition has forced the companies to make greater concessions to auto dealers. In the past, about 25 per cent of the financing charge was credited to the dealer's account. Currently, the strongest dealers are believed to be getting as much as 40 per cent of the finance charges. Thus, while there has been no change in the basic rate, the net amount received by the finance company has been substantially reduced.

Competition has been chiefly internal, with the large nation-wide finance companies enjoying the bulk of the business (due in large part to affiliations with manufacturers and dealers) and the smaller companies obtaining their share of the business through affiliations with local automobile dealers. The fact that many small companies buy instalment notes without requiring dealers' endorsement is also a factor. A certain amount of instalment paper is financed by dealers themselves, however, and the pressure of idle funds in recent years has induced numerous banks to handle the instalment financing requirements of selected risks.

Bank Competition Resented

Except for a few institutions, such as the Bank of America N. T. & S. A., which has numerous branches scattered through California and which carries on an extensive instalment financing business, banks are not especially adapted to the financing of automobile sales. They cannot provide the widespread service facilities of the nation-wide finance company organizations and they generally have no dealer connections.

Indeed, dealers resent banking competition because the banks generally take only the cream of the business—business which dealers would like to keep for themselves. To offset these obstacles, the average bank entering the financing field offers as the paramount attraction a lower schedule of rates. This is often effective, although probably of acute interest to a minority of the buyers of cars.

Although bank competition is expected to increase further, no more than a moderate gain is in prospect. Thus, bank competition will continue as a factor of moderate over-all importance.

First quarter earnings of the automobile finance companies in some cases made adverse comparisons because a large proportion of the increase in total receivables consisted of wholesale paper, on which the profit margins are negligible. Wholesale receivables purchased in the first quarter were 28 per cent above the first quarter of 1939 and 7.4 per cent above the fourth quarter, compared with gains of 21 per cent and 4.3 per cent for retail receivables.

Return Still Good

Dealers' stocks of cars are currently high, which suggests that finance companies are still carrying a lot of wholesale paper and that good selling conditions will be necessary if these stocks are to be promptly worked off and translated into retail finance paper.

Even though profit margins have shrunk, the financing business still produces a good return. However, a great deal depends upon volume and instalment buying has already declined, especially in the larger cities, where the action of the stock market has an important bearing on public sentiment.

If this attitude continues, there is no question that finance companies will be adversely affected. Industrial activity in general is expected to be stimulated by expenditures for armament purposes, but unless the public takes a more confident atitude toward the future, purchases of automobiles and other items on the instalment plan are likely to be smaller than average in comparison with the rate of industrial activity.

Thus, while business generally may be good in the second half of 1940, finance companies will probably fail to record much improvement in earnings. Net income for the full year, therefore, may be only slightly higher than in 1939.

Small Loan Companies

The amount of money loaned by the leading small loan companies continued into new high ground this year. Despite a further reduction in the average rate of interest charged, therefore, earnings have been at record high levels. Whether these favorable returns can be continued, however, is uncertain.

The average individual is less inclined to borrow money in times of uncertainty than when conditions are reasonably hopeful. Unless fears as to domestic business engendered by current war developments blow over soon, therefore, the small loan companies are likely to encounter a reduction in volume of business. The saturation point of the small loan business has not yet been reached, but war uncertainties, together with the narrowing trend of profit margins, tend to offset the possibilities for further growth in volume.

President Releases Some 'Frozen' Funds

WASHINGTON (AP)—The French American Banking Corporation, New York has received from the Treasury the first general exemption to President Roosevelt's order Monday "freezing" French funds in the United States.

The exemption was similar to others previously made for various Belgian and Dutch banks doing business outside of Europe.

Another general license was granted to Banco Holandes Unido, with offices in Buenos Aires, Caracas and Maracaibo, Venezuela, and to Banco Hollandez Unido with offices in Rio de Janeiro, Santos and Sao Paulo, Brazil.

Bank Gives National Guard Members Extra Camp Time

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SAN FRANCISCO—Employees of the Bank of America who are members of the National Guard will be given time to attend encampments this summer. According to an announcement by L. M. Giannini, President of the bank, staff members enrolled in the National Guard will be given two extra weeks of vacation with pay, in addition to the regular two weeks which all permanent employees are granted. Thus they will suffer no loss of income throughout the entire summer training period of four weeks.

"This opportunity to co-operate tangibly in the defense program of the country," Mr. Giannini declared, "is welcomed by Bank of America."

Chileans Hear Work, Sacrifice Need of Hour

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SANTIAGO, Chile—The economic perils accruing from intensification of the European war and the necessity of "absolute neutrality" were brought home to Chileans in a special manifesto to the nation by President Pedro Aguirre. The precipitate character of the address made many believe the Government was in possession of political information which it did not care to pass on to citizens.

"Absolute neutrality, without prejudice to jealous preservation of national security," was insisted on by Señor Aguirre, who declared that if constitutional powers proved insufficient he would ask Congress for additional facilities. He appealed to all Chileans to support his international policy and to insure "the moral peace that should prevail in the country."

Warns of Sacrifices

He declared that "continuation of a war of a character unprecedented in the history of humanity, affecting neutrals more and more," would require extraordinary measures to overcome the dangers to the normal operation of national life.

It was an "hour of sacrifice," he said, which imposed inescapable sacrifices for all Chileans. It would be necessary to work with maximum intensity, in factories, at the mines and on the farms, and employers and employed must settle their differences without dismissals or strikes. An industrial union on a national scale would be required, he warned.

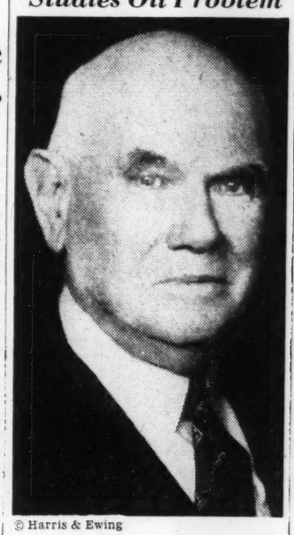
See Transport Difficulties

The Production Minister was ordered to call industrial leaders to study measures to avoid higher living costs which are threatened by the difficulties of transport and the shortage of raw materials. The Agricultural Minister was charged to increase livestock supplies.

The Food and Supplies Controller was authorized to consult with all authorities, including the military, to guarantee stocks of every vital commodity. Exportation or foreign sale of ships, iron, steel, copper and livestock will be controlled.

President Aguirre placed most emphasis on transport, for which nationally-organized credit would be necessary from the industrial union. He indicated that the export of draft animals are to be banned and that the supplies at home will be increased. This recurrence to animal traction, it has been suggested, may mean that the Government anticipates difficulties in securing shipping, railway and motor transport.

Studies Oil Problem



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Lon A. Smith

Chairman of the Railroad Commission of Texas.

House Group Favors New Housing Bill To Release Idle Capital

WASHINGTON (AP) — The House Banking Committee has voted to give the United States Housing Authority $5,000,000 more annually, thereby to permit the lending of $150,000,000 of capital heretofore "frozen."

The $150,000,000 of the original $800,000,000 USHA authorization, Chairman Steagall (D) of Alabama of the committee told reporters, had not been loaned to local housing authorities for slum clearance-housing projects because the present appropriation for "annual contributions" to housing authorities of $28,000,000 was insufficient to service more than $650,000,000 in loans.

The committee plan, Mr. Steagall said, would increase the annual appropriation by $5,000,000. It also would lower the amortization period for housing projects from 60 to 45 years for future contracts and would permit rural housing projects.

The "annual contributions" to housing authorities are made in order to keep rents low. Localities also help keep the rents down by suspending taxes.

Exchange Seat Up $4,000

NEW YORK (AP)—Arrangements have been made for transfer of a seat in the New York Stock Exchange at $40,000, an advance of $4,000 from late last week when a membership sold at the lowest price since 1914. Top price for the year was $59,000 in mid-January.

Oil Industry Urged to Be Ready to Act

WASHINGTON (AP)—As a precaution against the trend of world events, President Roosevelt urged the oil industry to hold itself in readiness to meet instantaneously any changes in the world oil situation resulting from Europe's war.

His assertion was prompted by an inquiry about a conference he held earlier in the day with Charles Roeser, independent oil producer of Fort Worth, Texas.

Oil is a problem that must be handled realistically on a 24-hour basis, Mr. Roosevelt said. Events on one day may curtail the American export field, while those on the next may affect a foreign field and open up new export markets for this country.

States participating in the oil-state compact, he said, ought to be ready to take whatever action is required on a minute's notice.

AUSTIN, Tex., June 19 (AP)—Texas's oil reserve tanks are almost brimful and her foreign markets are near collapse. She faces a possible 30-day shutdown of her 92,000 oil wells.

The Railroad Commission, oil regulatory body, is studying a situation similar to that last summer, when a 15-day shutdown was ordered to bolster falling prices.

Commissioner Jerry Sadler said: "I'm not personally in favor of a general shutdown, but the commission needs to be shown in a clear-cut manner where it should impose cuts.

"I want to know exactly where production will be bought. Unless purchasers are willing to show me how much they need and where they'll buy it, I will recommend a 30-day shutdown."

Against the shutdown order, which could be issued by two of the three commissioners, stood the state's oil men. Almost to a man, they oppose a complete shutdown but admit something is needed or the tanks will be filled soon.

Fields that have been producing excess oil for export have continued pumping it even though markets have not been available.

Commission Chairman Lon Smith, although previously committed to the possibility of a shutdown, said after oil men appeared before the commission that there may be no necessity for a complete turnoff.

The third commissioner, Ernest O. Thompson, said there is no need for an extended general shutdown.

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Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

Print Cloth Sales Soar; Prices Rise

Weekly Cotton Cloth Review

By A. A. Talmage

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW BEDFORD, Mass.—A record-breaking burst of buying in primary cotton gray goods markets during the past week sent sales totals soaring to figures close to 300,000,000 yards, far surpassing in volume anything the market has experienced since the September buying boom immediately following the declaration of war in Europe. Prices advanced sharply, spurred by a rise in cotton futures markets, culminating over the week-end in levels on most constructions a quarter to three eighths of a cent higher than the lows previously reached.

News of the French surrender at the week-end brought the dealing to an abrupt halt, however, and sales in the last day or two have been very light, though prices were held firmly at the peak figures, and market sentiment seemed to continue bullish as to values.

Government Orders Spur Activity

Government buying coupled with some sizable orders for surgical bandage fabrics started the activity early in the week, and an upturn in cotton futures stiffened prices just enough to cause a general rush to cover by many buyers who had been only awaiting some signal that the price bottom had been reached.

While much of the business put through was for spot and nearby shipment, there was a great deal of buying for forward shipment also, especially in some of the industrial constructions which were engaged for deliveries extending well into the Fall.

Buying of thin goods was quickly followed by activity in standard print cloths which sold in volume totaling around 125,000,000 yards for the week, which is fully five times the current week's output from the looms. The 39-inch, 4-yard, 80x80s sold in rapidly increasing volume, first at 6¼ cents, then at 6⅜ and finally at 6½ cents, which was the recognized market over the week-end, with preferred deliveries of special makes being quoted at 6⅝ cents.

Heavy sales of 39 inch 4.75 yard 68x72s were made at steadily rising levels beginning with 4⅞ cents and advancing to a top of 5¼ cents, which was the general market over the week-end. Thousands of yards were sold at that figure.

Sheetings were very active also and were said to have sold in the heaviest volume seen so far this year. Prices advanced substantially, and sales totals were estimated to exceed 50,000,000 yards.

Activity in Specialty Weaves

Specialty weaves and fancies have been very active, as have carded broadcloths, and prices on them have advanced quite sharply, until 36½ inch 5 yard 80x60s are now selling for 5⅛ cents instead of 4⅞ cents.

Combed broadcloths are up too, with 136x60s selling in some volume at 9⅜ cents and 128x68s at 9¾ cents. Lawns and organdies are selling at levels slightly higher than the quotations of the past several weeks.

New York Bonds

Quotations to 2:00

United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
1 2½s '41	103.19	103.19	103.19
1 3⅜s '47-43	108.1	108.1	108.1
1 3¼s '45-43	108.6	108.6	108.6
3 2¾s '47-45	107.31	107.31	107.31
4 3¼s '52-49	111	111	111
2 2½s '52-50	104.26	104.26	104.26
4 2¾s '54-51	106.18	106.18	106.18
2 3s '55-51	109.14	109.14	109.14
3 2¾s '60-55	106.28	106.27	106.28
1 2¾s '65-60	105.20	105.20	105.20

Federal Farm Mortgage

1 3s '49-44	107.1	107.1	107.1

Corporation Bonds

Sales in $1000	High	Low	2:00
7 Alleghany cv 5s'44	75½	75	75½
19 Alleghany cv 5s'49	64	62½	64
8 Alleghany 5s'50 st	37⅛	37¼	37½
2 Alleghany Val 4s'42	105	105	105
2 Allied Strs 4½s'51	90	89¾	90
12 Am & For P 5s 2030	50	50	50
2 Am I G Chem 5½s'49	102½	102⅜	102⅜
1 Am T&T 5½s'43	106½	106½	106½
9 Am T&T 3¼s'66	107⅜	107⅜	107⅜
16 Am T&T 3¼s'61	108⅛	108⅜	108⅜
3 Anaconda Coup 4½s'50	103¾	103⅛	103¾
1 Ang C Nitra deb '67	29	29	29
2 Arm Del 4s '51	98¾	98¾	98¾
9 Armfl Del 4s '55	98⅛	98⅛	98⅛
29 AT&SF 4s '95	103⅛	103⅛	103⅛
5 AT&SF 4½s '48	103	103	103
1 A C Line 4½s'64	457⅛	457⅛	457⅛
1 A C Line 5s '45	61½	61½	61½
5 Atl Refin 3s '53	107	107	107
5 B&O 1st mtg 4Bst	63	63	63
30 B&O 95 st A	25½	24¼	25½
16 B&O 95 st C	27½	26¼	27½
10 B&O 2000 st D	25	24	25
8 B&O 96 st F	25	24⅛	25
51 B&O cv '60 st	11⅞	11	11¾
2 B&O 1st 4s '48	63⅜	63⅜	63⅜
9 B&O S W 50 st	42½	42	42
25 Beth Stl 3½s '52	108½	108½	108½
5 Beth Stl 3¼s '59	105	-04¾	105
13 Boston&Me 5s '67	50⅛	49¾	49¾
28 Boston&Me 5s '67 st	48¾	48	48¾
1 Boston&Me 4½s '61	50⅜	50⅜	50⅜
1 Boston&Me 4¾s'61 st	48⅛	48¾	48¾
9 Boston&He 5s '55	52½	52	52½
18 Boston&Me 5s '55 st	49	47¾	49
5 Bkly Edis 3½s '66	108⅞	108⅞	108⅞
4 Bkly Un Gas 6s '47	112	112	112
2 Buf R&P '57 st	35½	35	35
3 Can Nat 5s '69 Jly	81½	81½	81½
6 Can Nat 5s '69 Oct	81½	81½	81½
6 Can Nat Ry 4½s '55	81¼	80⅞	80⅞
6 Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	79¼	78	78
1 Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	79	79	79
6 Can Nor 6½s '46	90½	89⅜	89⅜
1 Can Pac 4s perp	40½	40½	40½
4 Carriers & Gen 5s '50	92	92	92
1 Cen Ill Lt 3½s '66	109⅜	109⅜	109⅜
5 Cen New Eng 4s '61	40	40	40
3 Cen NY Pow 3¾s '62	108½	108½	108½
13 Cen Pac 5s '60	39½	38	39½
2 Cen RR NJ 5s '87 reg	12	12	12
1 Certain-td 5½s '48	73	73	73
3 C & O 3½s '96 D	98	98	98
5 C & O rfg 3½s '63 F	105¾	105¾	105¾
1 CB&Q 4½s '77	76½	76½	76½
1 CB&Q 3½s Ill '49	93	93	93
25 CB&Q 3½s Ill '49 reg	90¼	90¼	90¼
11 Chi & E Ill 5s '51	12¼	12	12¼
4 CMSP & Pac 5s '75	4½	4½	4½
1 CMSP & P ad 5s 2000	1¼	1¼	1¼
15 CM&SP gen 4s 89	20¾	20	20¾
6 Chi&NW cv 4¾s 49	2	2	2
1 Chi & NW 4½s 2037	7½	7½	7½
6 C&I & D 4½s 52A	5¼	5	5
5 CRI&P cv 4½s 60	11¼	11¼	11¼
1 C R I & P 4s 88	12¼	12¼	12¼
5 C R I & P rfg 4s34	4¾s	4¾s	4¾
6 Ch & W Ind 4s 52	89	89	89
2 Childs Co 5s 43	41¼	41⅛	41⅛
166 City of NY 3s '80	92½	92	92½
8 CCC&StL 4½s 77	45¼	45	45
1 ClevUnTerm 5s 73	70⅝	70⅝	70⅝
2 Col F & I 5s 70	72	72	72
6 Col & So 4½s 80	25	25	25
1 Columbia G 5s 52 May	103	103	103
4 Columbia G 5s 1961	100⅜	100⅜	100⅜
1 Conn Riv Pow 3¾s 61	110	110	110
6 Con Edis 3½s 48	107½	107¼	107½
9 Con Edis 3½s 58	107¼	107¼	107½
16 Con Edis 3½s 56	104¼	104⅛	104⅜
20 Con lOl cv 3½s 51	104⅜	104⅛	104⅜
17 Consl'n Coal 5s 60	62½	61	62½
1 Consum Pow 3½s 70	108⅝	108⅝	108⅝
1 Contl'tal Oil 2¾s'48	105	105	105
1 Crucible Stl 4½s'48	105	105	105
8 Cuba No Ry 5½s'42	21¾	21	21¾
25 Dayton P&L 3s'70	103½	103½	103½
8 Del & Hud rfg 4s'43	43	42¾	43
16 D & R G 4s'36	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝
5 Des Plaines V 4½s'47	50	50	50
10 Det Ed 4½s'61	108½	108½	108½
1 Det T Tun 4½s'61	90	90	90
4 Duquesne Lt 3½s'65	107½	107½	107⅝
6 Erie rfg 5s'67	10½	10½	10½
25 Erie rfg 5s'75	11	10¼	11
5 Erie gen lien 4s'96	21¼	21⅛	21¼
3 Firestone T&R 3½s'48	104¾	104⅝	104¾
1 Fla E Coast 4½s '74	4⅜	4⅜	4¼
3 Gen Am Inv 5c'52	103	103	103
4 Gen Stl Cast 5½s'49	68½	68⅛	68⅛
16 Goodrich 4¼s'56	102½	102	102
6 Gt Nor 5s'73	90¼	89½	89½
12 Gt Nor 4½s'76 D	81¾	81⅜	81¾
9 Gt Nor 4½s'77 E	83	82	83
25 Gt Nor 4s'45 G	100½	100¼	100¼
14 Gt Nor 4s'46 H	91	90¾	91
22 Gt Nor 3¾s'67	76	74⅞	76
3 Gulf M&N 5s'50	70	70	70
1 Gulf St Stl 4½s'61	99½	99½	99½
1 Gulf St Util 3½s'69	107¾	107¾	107¾
2 Housatonic 5s'37	42	42	42
2 Houst'n Oil Tex 4¼s'54	98	97¾	97¾
3 Hudson Coal 5s'62 A	27	27	27
2 Hud&Man inc 5s'57	10¼	10¼	10¼
1 Ill Cen 4s'52	38	38	38
1 Ill Cen 4s'53	37½	37½	37½
13 Ill Cen 4¾s'66	36	35	36
6 Ill Cen 5s'55	45	44⅞	45
7 IC&CSL&NO 5s'63 A	39¼	39	39
2 IC&CSL&NO 4½s'63	37¼	37¼	37¼
2 Interb R Tr 5s'39	73⅜	73⅜	73⅜
4 Interb R Tr 6s'32	31⅝	31⅜	31⅝
5 Int Gt Nor aj 6s'52	1	1	1
1 Int Gt Nor 1st 6s'52	8	7¾	8
1 Int Hydro El cv 6s'44	46⅛	46⅛	46⅛
1 Int Mer Mar 6s'41	55	54⅛	55
1 Int Paper 5s'47	101¾	101¾	101¾
29 Int T&T 4½s'52	30	29	29⅛
20 Int T&T 5s'55	30¾	30⅛	30¾
2 KCFtS & M 4s'36 ct	26	26	26
1 K C South 5s'50	60	60	60
4 K C Term 4s'60	107½	107¼	107¼
8 Keith (B F) 6s'46	100½	100	100½
3 Koppers Co 4s'51	103¾	103¾	103¾
1 Lac Gas 6s'42 A	35½	35½	35½
8 Lac Gas 5s '42	80	70⅞	80
2 Lac Gas 5s '39	80	80	80
4 Leh Val 5s 2003 asd	12½	12½	12½
1 Leh Val 4s 2003 asd	10	10	10
5 Liggett & M 5s '51	128	128	128
5 Loews 3½s '46	102	102	102
2 Lorillard Co 7s '44	123	123	123
2 Louisia & Ark5s '69	77¼	77¼	77¼
2 L&N Pad&M 4s '46	102	102	102
10 Manati Sug 4s '57	35	35	35
1 Marion St Shov6s '47	70	70	70
1 McKesson & Rob5½s50	87¾	87¾	87¾
6 Mead Corp 4½s '55	102½	102	102
17 Mich Con G 4s '63	101¾	101¼	101¾
2 Mil&Nor en 4½s '39	16	15¼	16
4 M & StL 4s '49	1¼	1¼	1¼
19 M-K-Tex 5s '62A	13	12½	12½
1 M-K-Tex aj 5s '67	4½	4½	4½
9 M-K-T 4½s '78	12	11½	11½
16 M-K-Tex 1st 4s '90	23½	22½	22½
8 M-K-Tex 4s '62 B	11½	11	11⅜
23 Mo Pac cv 5½s '49	1	1	1
7 Mo Pac 5s '77 F	15⅝	15½	15⅝
31 Mo Pac gen 4s '75	2	2	2
1 MonWPaPubSv4½s'60	108	108	108
2 MonWPa Pub Sv6s'65	107½	107½	107½
5 Mont Pow 3¾s '66	99½	99⅜	99⅜
4 Mor & Essex 5s '55	33½	33	33½
6 Mor & Essex 4½s '55	30	30	30
1 Mor&Essex 3½s 2000	39½	39½	39½
2 Nat Dairy 3¾s '51ww	106½	106½	106½
6 Nat Distill 3½s '49	101¾	101¾	101¾
4 Natl Steel 3s '65	103⅛	103	103
2 N Orl & NE 4½s'52	48	48	48
2 N Orl Term 4s '53	58	58	58
1 NO Tex&M 5½s'54	28¾	28¾	28¾
1 NO Tex&M 5s 54B	28	28	28
2 NO Tex & M 5s 56C	28½	28½	28⅝
1 NQ&Q'ns E&P 3½s 65	108	108	108
25 NYC rfg 5s 2013	53¼	51¾	53¼
36 NYC 4½s 2013 A	47¼	45¾	47¼
1 NYC cn 4s 98	52	52	52
4 NYC Mi Cen 3½s 98	48¼	48¼	48¼
37 NYCh&StL 6s 41	74½	73	74½
12 NYCh&StL 5½s 74A	56⅜	55	56⅜
61 NY Nwh & StL 4½s 78	49¾	47¼	49¼
1 NY Dock cv 5s 47	46½	46¼	46½
3 NY Edis 3¼s 65	108⅜	108⅜	108⅜
12 NYNH&H cv 6s 48	15½	15	15⅜
17 NYNH&H 4½s 67	15¾	14½	15¾
10 NYO&W rfg 4s 49	3¾	3¾	3¾
3 Niagara Sh cv 5½s 50	99⅜	99⅜	99⅜
7 Norf Sou 5s 61A	11	10⅜	11
2 Nor Am Co 3½s 49	105	105	105
5 NorPac4s 2047	53⅞	53¼	53½
2 NorPac5s 2047 C	48	48	48
1 NorPac 5s 2047 D	48	48	48
1 NorPac 4½s 2047	44½	43½	44½
26 NorPac 4s '97	92	92	92
5 NorPac 3s 2047	37¼	37¼	37½
3 Nor Sta Pow 3½s '67	108⅝	108⅛	108⅛
6 OhioEd 4s '65	106¾	106¾	106¾
2 Ohio Ed 3¾s '72	104½	104½	104½
5 Or-WashRR&N 4s '61	106	106	106
2 Pac G&E 3¾s '61	111	111	111
1 Pen Co 4s '52 E	101	101	101
5 Pen Co 4s '63	101½	101	101
1 Pen-Dix 6s '41 A	97½	97½	97½
18 PenP&L 4½s '74	104¾	104¾	104⅝
5 Pen RR gen 4½s '65	83⅜	83½	83⅜
11 PenRRgen 4¼s '81	95⅞	95⅞	95⅞
10 Pen RR 3¾s '70	87	87	87
10 Pen RR 3½s '52	80½	80	80½
4 Pere Marq 4½ '56	50	50	50
1 Phila Co 5s '67	105½	105½	105½
1 Ph Read C&I cv 6s '49	3	3	3
4 Ph Read C&I 5s '73	12	12	12
2 PCG 5s 1942 ser A	108	108	108
18 Pitt&WVa 4½s'60C	48	47¼	48
29 Ports Gen E 4½s'60	69½	69¼	69¼
12 Por RI A Tb 6s 42St ct	89⅜	89¼	89⅜
7 P RI A Tb6s'42 unst ct	89⅜	89¼	89⅜
1 Postal T&C 5s '53	18	17½	18
10 Readg 4½s '97 A	65½	65½	65½
1 Republic Steel 5½ '54	106	106	106
3 Republic2Steel 4½'61	97¼	97	97¼
12 Republic Stl 4½s'56	97	96⅞	97
1 Ri Ark & La 4½s'34	7½	7½	7½
1 Sagueneay Pow 4½s '66	70½	70½	70½
3 StLIM&S4sR&G '55	55½	55	55½
3 StLPub Svc 5s '59	61	60½	60½
33 StLS F 4½s '78	9¾	9¼	9⅞
4 St L S F 4s '50 A	10¼	10¼	10¼
3 San Ant Pub Svc 4s '63	105¾	105¾	105¾
10 Seab A L cn 6s '45	4¼	3¾	4¼
1 Sea A L 6s '45 ct	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜
14 Cea A L 4s '50 st	7¼	7⅛	7¼
5 Sea AL rfg 4s59	2½	2½	2½
11 Shell Un 2½s '54	95⅝	95¼	95⅝
9 Socony-Vac 3s '64	104¼	104	104¼
1 So Cal Gas 4½s '61	107¾	107¾	107¾
1 So Col Pow 6s '47	104⅛	104⅛	104⅛
22 Sou Bell 3½s '68	37	36¾	37
7 Sou Pac 4½s '81	36½	35⅝	36½
20 So Pac 4½s '69	36	36	36
2 So Pac rfg 4s '55	53½	53½	53½
2 So Pac cit 4s '49	35	35	35
9 So Pac 4½sOre '77	43½	42⅞	43
4 South Ry 6½s '56	69¼	69¼	69¼
1 South Ry gen 6s '56	62¾	62¾	62¾
1 South Ry cn 5s '94	86	86	86
5 S W Bell Tel 3s '68	105⅜	105⅜	105⅜
1 Spokane Int 5s '55	15	15	15
1 Stdley Mfg 4s '46	103¼	103¼	103¼
13 Stand Oil NJ 2¾s '61	104¼	104	104¼
15 Stand Oil NJ 2¾s '53	104	103⅞	103⅞
5 Studebaker cv 6s '45	92½	92	92
14 Tex Corp 3s '59	105¾	105½	105½
1 Tex & Pac 5s '77B	46¾	46¾	46¾
6 Tex&Pac 5s '79C	57½	57	57½
47 Third Ave aj 5s '60	16¼	16	16¼
8 Third Ave 4s '60	54½	54	54½
5 Union Oil Cal 3s '59	102⅝	102⅜	102⅜
5 Un Pac 1st 4s '47	113	113	113
4 Un Pac 3¼s '70	95½	95½	95½
9 Unit Drug 5s '53	97	98¾	98¾
7 Utah Lt&Trac 5s '44	98¾	98½	98¾
4 Utah P & L 5s '44	99⅛	98⅝	99⅛
1 Util P&L 5½s '57	80⅞	80⅞	80⅞
5 Wabash rfg 5½s '75	5½	5¼	5¼
2 Wabash 1st 5s '39	34½	34½	34½
1 Walwrth 4s '55	58⅞	58⅞	58⅞
1 Warren Bros 6s '41	22	22	22
1 West Pen P 3½s '66	109½	109½	109½
1 West Shore 4s 2361	42	41¾	42
2 Westch Lt 3½s '67	107¾	107¾	107¾
8 Westch Md 4s '52	77½	77	77½
12 Western Un 5s '51	62	61	62
2 Western Un 5s '60	60¼	60¼	60¼
1 Wheel Stl 4½s '66A	100¾	100¾	100¾
4 Wis Cen 4s '49	18	17⅛	18
5 Wisc El Pow 3½s'68	108	108	108
2 Youngst S&T 4s '61	103⅞	103⅞	103⅞
2 Youngs2S&T cv 4s '48	104½	104½	104½

Foreign Bonds

8 Antioquia 7s'45 A	9¼	9	9¼
2 Antioquia 7s'45 C	9	9	9
6 Antioquia 7s'45 D	9¼	9	9¼
1 Antioquia 1st 7s'57	8	8	8
12 ATgentine 4s'72 Feb	65¾	65	65
4 Argentine 4s'72 Ap	65	64½	64½
18 Argentine 4½s'48	81¾	80½	80½
3 Australia 5s'55	41¼	41	41
3 Belgium 6½s'49	55½	55½	55½
1 Berlin City 6s'58	12	12	12
5 Berl City El 6½s'59	15¾	15¾	15¾
1 Berl City El 6s'55	15	15	15
2 Berl El Elev 6½s'56	15	15	15
3 Brazil 8s'41	13	13	13
19 Brazil 6½s 26-57	10¾	10	10¼
7 Brazil 6½s '27-57	10¼	10¼	10¼
1 Brazil C Ry El 7s'52	10¼	10¼	10¼
2 Breda(Ernes 7s'54	75	75	75
5 Buen A 4½s'77	44¾	44⅜	44¾
2 Buen A 4½s Apr '76	45	45	45
12 Canada 5s'52	88	87½	87½
2 Canada 4s'60	75⅞	75⅞	75⅞
20 Canada 3s'67	68	67½	66
1 Canadian 5s'54	6½	6½	6½
1 Chile 7s'42	12¾	12¾	12¾
1 Chile 6s'60	12¾	12¾	12¾
5 Copenhag 4½s 53	20½	20½	20½
1 Denmark 6s 42	29⅜	28⅞	28⅞
29 Denmark 4½s 62	25	24½	24½
5 French 7s 49	95	93	93
3 Ger C Agr Bk 7s50	15¼	15¼	15¼
18 GerGov 5½s 65	14¾	13½	13½
8 Ger Govt 5½s 65 unst	14½	13½	13½
3 Ger Govt 7s 49	24⅜	24⅜	24⅜
4 Ger Govt 7s 49 unst	18	18	18
3 Ital Cr Cons 7s '47 B	52	51½	51½
98 Ital Pub Util 7s '52	38¾	35	37½
32 Italy 7s 1951	58	54	56
5 Japan 6½s '54	87½	87	87
13 Japan 5½s'65	68½	68¼	68¼
22 Milan City 6½s '52	40⅜	37½	40⅜
1 Minas Ger 6½s '58	6	6	6
7 Minas Ger 6½s '59	6	6	6
1 N Sou Wales 5s '58	37½	37½	37½
1 Norway 4s '63	25	25	25
2 Nuremberg 6s '52	12	12	12
12 Orient Dev 6s '53	57½	57¼	57¼
14 Panama 5½s '53	97⅝	97⅝	97⅝
2 Pernambuco 7s '47	5	5	5
11 Peru 1st 6s '60	6½	6½	6½
13 Peru 2d 6s 1961	6½	6⅝	6½
2 Porto Aleg 7½s '66	7	7	7
13 Prussia 6s '52	13¾	13¼	13¾
1 Prussia 6½s '51	13½	13½	13½
2 Queensld 6s '47	45	44	45
6 Rio de Jan 8s 46	6½	6½	6½
2 Rio de Jan 6½s 53	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞
1 Rio Gr do Sul 8s 46	7½	7½	7½
5 Rome 6½s 52	42½	40	42½
13 Sao Paul Cit6½s57	6	6	6
1 Sao Paulo St 8s 36	15	15	15
4 Sao Paulo St 7s 56	6¼	6	6¼
12 Sao Paulo St 7s 40	24½	24⅜	24⅜
2 Serbs Cts Sl 8s 62	10	10	10
3 Serbs Cts Sl 7s 62	9½	9½	9¼
14 SydneyPriv 4½s58asd	63½	60	60
2 Tokyo El Lt 6s 53	60	60	60
1 Ujigawa El P 7s 45	81¾	81¾	81¾
9 Urug aj 3¾s&s4¼s'79	37½	37	37½
5 Urug 4½s 4½s '78	38	38	38
1 Westph UnElP 6s53	15	15	15
6 Yokahoma 6s 61	62¼	62¼	62½

Bond Sales (in dollars) Total Today—2,726,000; Previous Day, 5,177,200; Week Ago, 6,336,300; Year Ago, 5,545,100; Two Years Ago, 8,147,900; Jan. 1 to Date, 808,849,250; Year Ago, 797,650,000; Two Years Ago, 809,018,205.

Metal Prices

NEW YORK, June 19 (AP)—Copper steady; electrolytic spot, Conn. Valley 11.50; export, fas NY, 11.25-50. Tin steadier; spot and nearby 53.25; forward 51.00. Lead steady; spot, New York 5.00-5.05; East St. Louis 4.85. Zinc steady; East St. Louis spot and forward 6.25. Quicksilver 197.50-200.00. Pig iron, aluminum, antimony, platinum, Chinese wolframite and domestic scheelite unchanged.

Fall River Gas Works

NEW YORK—Net earnings of the Fall River Gas Works Company for the 12 months ended May 31, 1940 were $136,241 as compared with $113,385 for the corresponding period last year. These earnings are equivalent to $2.06 per share on the 66,181 shares of stock as compared with $1.71 per share for the previous year. Net earnings for May, 1940, were $9,889 compared with $10,211 for May, 1939.

Eccles Stand On Home Loan Bill Assailed

WASHINGTON (AP)—A spokesman for savings and loan institutions told the Senate Banking Committee that Chairman Marriner S. Eccles of the Federal Reserve System had been "unfair and misleading" in opposing legislation that would expand the Federal Home Loan Bank System.

Morton Bodfish, Executive Vice-President of the United States Saving and Loan League, testified that legislation, already passed by the House, was needed to protect the 4,000 building and loan associations in which 6,500,000 citizens have their savings.

In opposing the bill Mr. Eccles told the Senate committee that it would "have the effect of establishing a separate and complete banking system" through a proposal to let the Federal Home Loan Bank System call upon the Treasury in time of stress.

Mr. Bodfish testified that "commercial banks, under the leadership of Chairman Eccles and the Reserve Board," were expanding their lending powers into the home mortgage field that had been served for 150 years by the small building and loan institutions.

Mr. Eccles' opposition, Mr. Bodfish said, showed a "lack of understanding" and a "willingness to restrict and hamper the co-operative system or mutual system of thrift and home financing for the benefit of that portion of the banking or credit structure of the Nation which is within the jurisdiction of the Federal Reserve Board."

The legislation bill would liberalize terms on collateral that local savings and loan units could discount with the Federal Home Loan Bank System; increase the present 20-year limit on these mortgages up to 25; and permit mortgages under certain conditions on muti-family dwellings costing up to $50,000.

U. S. in Year Spends Over $9,000,000,000

WASHINGTON (AP)—Federal expenditures for the fiscal year ending this month have passed $9,000,000,000.

With 11½ months of the year completed, expenditures totaled $9,087,924,524 and revenues $5,463,307,276, causing a deficit of $3,624,617,248, the Treasury said. In the similar part of the preceding fiscal year, the deficit was $3,392,839,215.

In the remaining two weeks of the year, however, quarterly income tax collections were expected to add substantially to revenues. With the heaviest of the month's income taxes yet to be recorded, the Treasury said that in the first 15 days of June, income tax collections aggregated $156,728,535, compared with $107,508,621 in the similar period last year.

Due to a June 15 funding operation, the public debt jumped $121,085,542 on June 15 to a record high of $42,916,096,050.

Power Production Best in 4 Months

NEW YORK (AP)—Electric power output in the United States jumped to 2,516,208,000 kilowatt hours in the week ended June 15, highest since mid-February, the Edison Electric Institute said.

Rising industrial activity incident to war and industrial orders helped lift the latest total 2.6 per cent above the 2,452,995,000 kilowatt hours in the preceding week and 11.1 per cent ahead of the 2,264,719,000 a year ago.

Percentage gains over a year ago according to major geographic areas were reported as follows by the institute:

New England 5.8, Middle Atlantic 6.6, Central Industrial 15.9, West Central 6.7, Southern States 9.7, Rocky Mountain 18.2, Pacific Coast 9.4.

Paper Bag Prices Advanced $8 Ton

NEW YORK (AP)—A leading maker of paper bags has advanced prices approximately $8 a ton to, roughly, $112.

Speculative demand for paper has quieted since the French peace bid, dealers reported, but regular customers show no hesitancy in placing orders.

The spread between the higher price for paper bags and kraft pulp, it was observed, was less than the spread a year ago when prices were considerably lower. Hence bags are one of the cheapest paper products in relation to the price of pulp.

Effects of the new price will be delayed since customers normally are allowed a short time in which to place orders equal to 1½ their annual consumption.

More Industrial Plants Established in Virginia

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—Virginia industrial activity receded a bit in 1938, but began to forge ahead again in 1939, the State Department of Labor and Industry said in its annual report, just released. Ninety-five new plants located in the State in 1938, and 100 more in 1939, says the report.

The value of products of 2,316 manufacturing establishments which reached $1,014,020,011 in 1937, dropped 6.8 per cent to $945,221,659 in 1939.

Value of products of the State's mines and quarries brought the 1938 total to $976,000,000.

New York Curb

Closing Prices

Sales	Stock and Div.	High	Low	Close
200	Aero Sup B (¼e)	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛
200	Air Investors	2¼	2¼	2¼
500	Alum Co Am pf (2e)	162	159½	161

U. S. Defense Moves Ahead on Three Fronts

By Richard L. Strout
Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 19—It is being said in Washington that America has turned some kind of corner. Three recent developments are grim evidence that the old world of peace and security has slipped away, for nobody knows how long:

1. It is proposed to set up a cartel trade system to cover the whole of the Western Hemisphere.

2. It is proposed to start an additional $4,000,000,000, two-ocean Navy, with 200 extra war vessels, the greatest fleet in the history of the world.

3. And it is proposed, and plans will be laid before the Nation soon, to require all young Americans to serve a year in the interest of the state in a system of universal, compulsory training.

Aid to Continue

A month ago, perhaps three weeks ago, any of these three schemes would have been considered fantastic. Since then has come the collapse of France, the possible strangulation of Great Britain, the declaration already heard in totalitarian countries that they are waging a war against Anglo-Saxondom.

America gives every evidence of an intention to continue to aid Great Britain up to the hilt—short of war. Whether the fine line that separates what is short of war from war itself can be discovered and observed grows—to many Washington observers — increasingly problematical. Although these facts add up to a total that is grim, they are today the subject of universal discussion in and out of Congress, and it is no service to clear thinking to obscure them.

Much of what follows has been stated publicly by Congressmen and members of the Administration, a great deal more of it has been said off the record in frank discussion, and perhaps the essence of it lies in the flash of the eye, the turn of the phrase and the individual intonation put into it by the speakers themselves, whether they talked on or off the record, in discussing the ominous new world in which Americans find themselves.

Learning to Pray

"If some of us have learned to pray in the last month," said Harry Hopkins, Secretary of State, "it is in keeping with the times, and will help to give us the strength that we need."

Of all the three new developments the proposed system of universal government training for young people, boys and girls alike, reaching a certain age, say 18, is the most startling to the placid American way of life which existed only yesterday. In a few weeks—it may not be very long—President Roosevelt told his press conference yesterday, he is considering sending a special message to Congress urging a universal service law. This will be invoked immediately if war comes. It would probably be set up anyway.

Universal Service

President Roosevelt discussed the plan yesterday chiefly to correct the impression previously given by his indorsement of a newspaper editorial, that he favored "military" training. He preferred "governmental training," he said, which means service for the State in disciplined groups lasting a year, whether it be making defense highways, learning necessary mechanical techniques, or actual service in military camps.

Universal service does not necessarily mean military service, he said. Under tentative plans there might be work for girls, too, though the obstacle here is to find state tasks suitable for such enterprises.

Like the Administration program of setting up a giant Western Hemisphere surplus trading association, the plans for universal service are still shadowy, but subject, it appears, to prompt definition. For the minute their great importance may be to show how the Administration is thinking and to repeal the increasing concern over America's position as perhaps the last great democracy, with its defenses yet uncertain against the victorious mechanized units of Naziism.

At the White House today it was said the Prescident had only the preliminary plans on his universal training scheme and that Sidney Hillman of the Defense Council would be the man to draw up the plans.

But outside of these specific and unprecedented developments there are matters of human emphasis which are clear signals of the troubled times and the new order of "nonbelligerency" which the country has entered.

There was a relationship between the tone of voice, the inflection, the deep earnestness of President Roosevelt speaking at Charlottesville last week and the mood of exaltation which his closest intimate, Harry Hopkins, Secretary of Commerce, now exhibits. Mr. Hopkins has taken up residence in the White House and with William S. Knudsen, formerly of General Motors and now of the Defense Council, is probably the nearest adviser of the President.

Huge Tax Burdens

The primary postulate of this new world is that a clash with Germany of some sort or other is inevitable; whether it will be a clash merely of ideas or of arms remains to be seen. That this will affect the very foundations of American living also seems inevitable to the leaders; in fact the preparations for defense already undertaken make this certain on the economic side, where the huge cost of armaments must be shouldered in such tax-burdens as the fortunately-situated American citizen has never known before.

The Administration takes it for granted that taxes will be vastly increased. It probably will not dwell on this before the election. On the other hand realities are forcing themselves forward with such brutal rapidity that frank admission may be soon made on this subject in public which Administration leaders now make with little concealment in private. Conservatives in Congress are already demanding heavy additional taxes as a defense measure, and a degree of new taxation, of course, is already about to take effect.

Excess profits taxes to prevent profiteering are another matter casually put on the "inevitable" list by new dealers. If these taxes are not passed now they will be passed next January, with retroactive features. It would be impossible to propose conscription of youth, it is declared, without similar measures against wealth.

Solemn Events

Finally it must be said that words can hardly overemphasize the solemnity and earnestness of the President, as at Charlottesville, and of his most intimate advisers in comments since, as they discuss the new world which the United States faces. The facts speak for themselves. France is falling. Britain faces a supreme attack. The United States is committed to aiding Britain by every step short of war. Only today came word that a score of high-speed torpedo boats under construction for the United States Navy are being turned over to the British. If England survives it can only be by American aid.

It is under these circumstances, the sum total of which can be added up by the individual citizen, that the Administration is asking for its big fleet, a Western Hemisphere trade cartel, and mobilization of American youth.

Bringing War Children to America Pushed

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 18—The 24 hours that succeeded news of the French retreat have been eventful here in the field of overseas relief. They have seen the rise of a movement under Federal sponsorship to bring war children to this continent. A plan to extend colonization of refugees in the Dominican Republic to Allied victims was taken up, and reports of a banner day were made by fund-raising agencies, most of which disclosed their intention to pour increased aid into Europe, and solely through American relief channels.

A statement by Stephen T. Early, White House Secretary, deplored the lull in individual contributions to the American Red Cross as a result of misunderstanding with regard to the uses of the proposed congressional appropriation of $50,000,000 to the organization. "There is neither duplication nor similarity in the work to be done by the Federal Government on the one hand and by the Red Cross on the other," Mr. Early said. "Private contributions are necessary to carry on the work of the Red Cross, whereas if the $50,000,000 is appropriated by Congress, that will be spent by the direction of the President, with the Red Cross to administer or supervise disbursements overseas. Neither the President nor the Government has any intention that the congressional funds will be turned over to the Red Cross, which will only supervise."

The New York Chapter of the Red Cross announced that local contributions had risen to $1,250,268 during the day, with receipt of a gift of $50,000 by the Commonwealth Fund and other gifts amounting to $9,259. The Brooklyn Red Cross announced that its war relief total had reached $127,467, and that the Bush Terminal organization, headed by George V. McLaughlin, had pledged $10,000 to be raised in co-operation with the Merchants and Manufacturers Association of Bush Terminal.

Friends of France

More than $12,000,000 of the $20,000,000 requested by the American Red Cross in its national campaign has been raised, it was announced. Miss Anne Morgan, founder of the American Friends of France, who has been supervising civilian relief there, narrowly escaped capture by the Germans at Laon, Louis Wehrle, a member of Miss Morgan's American volunteer ambulance unit, told the American Consul General in Dresden, where he was taken by the Germans. No word has been received from Miss Morgan for a week, Miss Dorothy Russell said at the offices here. She announced that the work would go on despite German occupation, if foreign representatives of the American Friends of France were permitted to administer the American dollars they collect here.

A "save Europe's children" organization, to find shelter for homeless orphans from France and to resettle mothers and children from England to Canada and the United States is being formed. Federal sponsors include Harold J. Ickes, Secretary of the Interior, named Honorary Chairman; Robert H. Jackson, Attorney General; Francis Biddle, Solicitor General, and Katherine Lenroot, Chief of the Children's Bureau, Department of Labor.

Dominican Republic

Permission to settle 500 French and English children and 500 young persons between the ages of 16 and 20 on the 26,000 Sosua Settlement, originally designed as a colony for Jewish refugees from Central Europe, has been obtained from Gen. Rafael L. Trujillo, who controls the Government of the Dominican Republic, James N. Rosenberg, head of the Dominican Republic Settlement Association, announces. He estimates that donations of $230,000 would be required to transport the young people to the Dominican Republic and to establish a reserve for 200 additional adult settlers to follow them.

No arrangements have been made with European authorities for transportation of the children, according to Mr. Rosenberg, but the plan, he said, has the approval of the United States Department of State through Robert Pell, and the co-operation of the President's advisory Committee on Political Refugees.

Congress Acts to Exempt Red Cross in Neutral Law

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 18—Congress moved quickly today to modify the Neutrality Law to enable the American Red Cross to ship relief supplies direct to Southern France.

With the first "mercy ship" already two days out on the high seas, Norman H. Davis, Chairman of the American Red Cross, went to Capitol Hill today to plead for removal of that section of the Neutrality Law requiring the Red Cross to obtain assurance of "safe conduct" before it sends a ship into belligerent waters.

Refusal of the German Government to promise "safe conduct" for the Red Cross ship McKeesport, bound for Bordeaux, France, with $500,000 worth of food and other supplies caused last minute change in plans and a decision to send the supplies to Bilbao, Spain. This would necessitate considerable land shipment after arrival.

The Senate Foreign Relations Committee, after hearing Mr. Davis, immediately reported out the proposed amendment to the Neutrality Law. The House Committee on Foreign Affairs took similar action. The measure is expected to pass both Houses of Congress without delay.

When the Red Cross sought "safe conduct" for the McKeesport, the Germans replied that they could not guarantee conditions at Bordeaux on the date the McKeesport was scheduled to arrive, the Senate Committee was told.

The proposed amendment would permit the Red Cross ships, flying the Red Cross and United States flags and fully lighted, to proceed into the combat area at their own risk. It would not relieve the Red Cross ships of the necessity of obtaining from the State Department a special permit to travel through combat zones.

Officials here consider it extremely important that the Red Cross get through as quickly as possible with relief supplies for the 10,000,000 refugees in Southern France, since the only other boats free to carry such supplies into combat areas are overwhelmed with the large reserve of munitions awaiting passage.

Two additional Red Cross ships will begin loading in New York on June 25.

Red Cross headquarters announced today that in spite of "misunderstanding" about the $50,000,000 Congress is appropriating to feed European refugees and the uncertainty surrounding peace proposals, the Red Cross War Relief Fund has now passed the $12,000,000 mark, on its way to a $20,000,000 goal.

Child Conservation Called Essential to U. S. Defenses

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

NEW YORK, June 18—A 10-point declaration based on the premise that child conservation and national defense are vitally interdependent, and calling for the maintenance of essential standards of child care "at this time of crisis, when we must also contribute generously to national defense" was drafted by the National Citizens Committee of the White House Conference on Children in a Democracy at its first meeting here yesterday.

While the recommendations adopted by the White House Conference on Children at its Washington sessions last January constitute a broad program for the entire coming decade, the Citizens Committee, which was set up by the Conference to give national leadership in making the recommendations effective, believes that special effort is needed today to keep the conference objectives brightly illuminated in a confused hour.

Officers Named

The 10-point declaration consequently urges that special attention be given to child nutrition, education, the preservation of civil liberties, avoidance of lapses in child labor standards, safeguards for employed youth, and, as basically vital, appreciation of the dignity of the individual as an important part of the "defense of democracy."

The Citizens Committee, composed of 25 representatives of industry, labor, churches, civic, professional and educational organizations, organized itself yesterday for a vigorous follow-up program with the election of Marshall Field of New York as Chairman. At the same time Katherine F. Lenroot, chief of the Children's Bureau, who attended the meeting as Chairman of the Federal Inter-Agency Committee, likewise set up by the White House Conference, reported that 20 States have held or are planning meetings to consider the Conference recommendations.

With the statement that the program adopted by the White House conference "will make for the national unity so sorely needed at this time, is within the capacities of the American people and will strengthen the democratic institutions of our country," the committee announced its 10-point declaration which includes these salient points in five categories:

1. Defense of democracy calls for the appreciation of the dignity and worth of the individual and concern for the young, the helpless, the needy and the aged. Support of the public and private services for children should be sustained as an essential part of a national defense program, standards of family living should have an important place in the program of the Advisory Commission to the Council of National Defense.

Self-Discipline Urged

2. National effectiveness requires further development of co-operation and self-discipline among our citizens. To destroy liberties in an effort to protect them would be tragic betrayal of American institutions. Denial of civil liberties, resort to mob action and other extra-legal procedures, and throttling of free discussion of public issues will not advance the cause of liberty at home or abroad.

3. To be strong a people must be well-nourished. Proper food for mothers and children depends upon such factors as farm production and distribution, maintenance of family income and education in nutrition. Health services and medical care for all, particularly for mothers, children and youth, should be maintained and extended.

4. Educational opportunity adapted to present day needs should be made available to all children, to youth until they secure employment, and to adults as required for vocational efficiency and citizenship. Child labor standards should be preserved and extended. Work opportunities should be made available for all youth who have completed their schooling.

5. The gains under Federal and State legislation for the conservation of home life for children should be maintained and developed, with more active state and local participation.

The Committee also turned from children at home to those of war-torn Europe and declared that ways must be found "to help safeguard the children of other lands from such misfortunes as homelessness and hunger."

Officers in addition to Marshall Field elected were: Vice-President, Homer Folks, Secretary of the State Charities Aid Association of New York; Treasurer, James E. West, Chief Scout Executive, Boy Scouts of America; Secretary, M. O. Bousfield, of the Julius Rosenwald Fund, Chicago.

High School and College Graduates Get Tips From Experts on Job Finding

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

LOS ANGELES—The young person who carefully analyzes his capabilities, decides exactly what he can do, and then sets out to find an employer for whom he can perform that definite service, has the nearest thing to a sure-fire job-finding plan that can be found.

That was the conclusion of a Jobs Information Conference at Occidental College recently, sponsored jointly by the Los Angeles County Youth Commission and the Eagle Rock Co-ordinating Council, for the purpose of helping this spring's crop of high school and college graduates find their places in business and industry.

"The person with an idea has a far better opportunity than a person who is only an echo of other persons' ideas," Miss Frances Farmer Wilder, personnel director of the Columbia Broadcasting System in Hollywood, declared in keynoting the evening discussion. She told how at least 99 out of 100 jobseekers are stopped at the average employer's first line of defenses and never get an interview, because they put their own needs first, and their prospective employer's needs as a second or minor consideration.

"Nearly any employer or personnel director will give an interview and often a job to the person who offers a definite, constructive service he would like to perform, and has the specific training or experience needed for that service."

Miss Wilder said that the job applicants at the top of her list are those who demonstrate originality and initiative in their approach, and who know exactly what they want to do for a living, and are specifically trained for the job they seek, even though they have had no practical experience. She warned that the ones least likely to get jobs are those who seemingly have their own needs uppermost in their thoughts, and tell an employer that they "have a family to feed, car payments to make, or debts to pay."

"The ones who are getting jobs these days," Miss Wilder said, "are those with enough originality, imagination and initiative to get by the personnel office."

W. K. Hopkins, assistant to the Vice-President of Industrial Relations of the Union Oil Company, who participated in the panel discussions, said that there is a need for technically trained male secretaries, and that this demand will increase with the expansion of defense industries.

F. Randall Irwin, Industrial Relations Manager of the Lockheed Aircraft Corporation, told of the need for skilled workers in airplane factories, and predicted a shortage in mechanics with the prospect of greatly expanded aircraft and munitions plants.

Other speakers on the panel included William Hogaboom, Research Associate of the S. C. School of Government, Guy Wadsworth, Personnel Director of the Southern California Gas Company, and Joseph Phelps, Chairman of the Los Angeles County Youth Commission, who presided at the conference.

The Commission was created by the Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors in 1938 to help solve youth's employment problems.

Woodrow Wilson Home Is Restoration Project

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

STAUNTON, Va. — The Woodrow Wilson Birthplace Foundation, Inc., is spending about $8,000 on restoration of the historic property to conform to that period when Woodrow Wilson was born here.

The program, which is being carried out under the direction of Wilmer Bolling, Washington contractor, brother of Mrs. Woodrow Wilson, is expected to be completed within several months.

France Appoints Peace Agents

Continued from Page 1

necessary proportions between populations" on the basis of their birth rate and "free the economic means at their disposal."

German-Italian conditions for peace, he went on, "although as severe as necessary," will be "more generous and just than those forced in the system of Versailles against Germany."

He declared the Treaty of Versailles cut nearly 10,000,000 "authentic Germans" off from Germany and Austria, robbed Germany of her colonies and refused Italy any colonial territory.

Signor Gayda took note of the declaration of British Prime Minister Winston Churchill that Britain would fight on with American aid promised by President Roosevelt.

Germany and Italy are ready to continue the war, Signor Gayda went on, and now they count on carrying it out against "Anglo-Saxon forces alone."

Adolf Hitler and Signor Mussolini established the "latest agreements" at Munich, he declared, "for a wider and more vigorous operation. Hereafter this European war is spreading from a little under the Arctic Circle to the Equator. The zone reserved largely to Italy's forces alone spreads over an area of between 6,000 and 6,500 square kilometers."

Axis Agreement

ROME, June 19 (AP)—An agreement settling "certain problems of war economy" between Germany and Italy was announced officially today. Details were withheld.

The agreement was signed yesterday.

It was negotiated by Dr. Karl Clodius, German economic ace, and Amadeo Gianini.

Pope Makes Plea

VATICAN CITY, June 19 (AP)—Pope Pius, addressing an audience of pilgrims today, appealed to the Italians to be generous.

Egyptian Minister Quits Rome Post

ROME, June 19 (AP)—Mourad Sid Ahmed Pasha, Egyptian Minister to Rome, left Italy two days ago for Switzerland after informing Italian officials that his Government had severed diplomatic relations, a Legation spokesman said today.

The Minister's unannounced departure was a surprise to the American Embassy, which had arranged to take over Egyptian affairs. He was originally scheduled to leave today or tomorrow with the Legation staff to be exchanged in Greece or Turkey for Italian diplomats en route home from Cairo.

The Egyptian Legation said the Minister had left Rome on "a leave of absence." Arrangements for departure of his staff remained indefinite.

Military Schooling Backed By House in Army Bill

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

WASHINGTON, June 19—Though President Roosevelt is contemplating a universal non-military defense training program, there will also be numerous opportunities this summer for young men seeking military schooling and possible commissions in the Army and Navy.

As passed by the House, the new army bill would increase the authorized number of enlisted men in the Regular Army from 280,000 to 400,000. Present actual enlistment, according to the War Department, is only about 230,000.

The National Guard, made up of citizens who drill twice a week, on top of their regular jobs is being increased from 235,000 to 375,000, with three weeks of active duty in the field this summer instead of two. These "citizen soldiers" are paid at Regular Army rates for the days they serve. In the World War, two out of every five divisions that went to France were National Guard units.

About 35,000 civilians between the ages of 17 and 21 are trained annually at the Citizens' Military Training Camps. Congress is talking now of raising this figure to 50,000 or 100,000, in view of the enormous number of applications this year. C. M. T. C. members get their food, clothing, and transportation free but receive no pay. Those who complete four annual camps and pass other requirements are commissioned as second lieutenants in the Officers' Reserve Corps.

Course for Older Men

This summer there will also be special courses at Citizens' Military Training Camps for about 3,000 business and professional men between the ages of 25 and 50 who agree to pay their own expenses. This professional group, to be chosen by the Military Training Camps Association in conjunction with local Corps Area Commanders, will take a special course, consisting of the basic C. M. T. C. course suitably modified so as to be applicable to men of more advanced age and experience.

First direct contact of many American youths with the U. S. Army often comes through the Reserve Officers' Training Corps in high school or college. This corps numbered 186,750 this year, with 365 units at 274 schools, colleges, and universities. Of the 186,750 enrolled this year, 68,895 were enrolled in high school or other secondary school units.

Navy Enlistments Pushed

After completing basic and advanced courses and attending a summer training camp for six weeks at the end of his third college year, an R. O. T. C. member is commissioned as a second lieutenant and becomes a member of the Officers' Reserve Corps. During the advanced course — the last two years of college—an R. O. T. C. Member receives the Army ration allowance of about $600 a year in addition to uniform and equipment.

The United States Navy is now taking recruits to bring its force from a normal size of 116,500 to an authorized strength of 170,000. The June enlistment quota is 4,000. All Navy enlistees become apprentice seamen and must complete two months' training at a naval training station before being assigned to naval vessels. New rules have recently been made to facilitate the re-enlistment of Navy men with broken service records.

Six universities have naval R. O. T. C.'s and two more are to be instituted.

The Marine Corps is about to enlist 9,000 additional recruits to bring the corps up to an authorized total of 34,000.

Americans Held In Holland Safe And Unmolested

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

BORDEAUX, France, June 19—Approximately 400 Americans are still in the Netherlands and not permitted to leave under the regime of German military occupation, according to the report of an American woman who has just reached here.

These Americans, according to this informant, were without means of communication with the outside world. Nevertheless they are safe and unmolested and able to move about freely. But they cannot leave the country or communicate with America or the outside world generally.

Peace and order are stated to prevail throughout the Netherlands and the food situation is still "quite good—much better than is the case with Germany itself."

German marks do not circulate in the Netherlands. German soldiers there use a special military currency the backing for which is uncertain.

There is some shortage of gasoline, but the factories are still functioning fairly normally, because existing stocks of raw material have not been consumed.

It is rumored in the Netherlands that the detention of Americans there and in Belgium is in reprisal for America's action in blocking Netherlands and Belgian assets in America, although no official confirmation of this could be obtained.

In any event it would be extremely difficult for Americans in the Netherlands to find any way of returning home, with Italy involved in the war, unless they took the route to Russia and the Far East. One of their greatest difficulties appears to be their inability to receive money from America.

Employers and Workers Join In Gaining Illinois Tax Cut

By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor

CHICAGO — Employers and workers can get together. Illinois has proved it again. Behind the passage, at the recently adjourned special session of the Illinois Legislature, of a bill to eliminate for those employing six or more workers the 2.7 per cent unemployment compensation tax on that part of any salary over $3,000, is a significant story of employer-worker co-operation and legislative wheel greasing.

Last fall when Gov. Henry Horner issued a call for the special session for consideration of an increase in the old age pension maximum, the Chicago Association of Commerce called in some of its members who had complained about the unemployment compensation tax and talked over the possibility of getting some action also in that field. They decided first, though, to call in representatives of the Illinois Federation of Labor. The workers agreed that the 2.7 per cent tax might be eliminated.

With the help of the new Legislative Advisory Board created under a recent Act, the two groups worked out a bill and agreed to back it together all the way through. The Governor agreed to include this matter in the special session call on getting this assurance that an agreed bill would be presented and no controversial subjects would be involved.

As the measure went through both the House and the Senate there were some attempts to add other amendments, but in accordance with the agreements all these were opposed by representatives of employer organizations and the Illinois Federation of Labor. And the bill was passed.

The new law will not only save employers this tax but provides that the method of reporting wages will be changed from a "wages payable" to a "wages paid" basis after Dec. 31, this year.

Compulsory Military Service Law Is Drafted for Mexico by Cardenas

MEXICO, D. F., June 19 (AP)—The Mexican Government began preparation today of a compulsory military service law which President Cardenas said would be presented soon to a special session of Congress," because dangers from the exterior which may threaten us are considerable."

Approval of the Government plan, which President Cardenas announced last night, was regarded as certain in the pro-Administration Congress.

Although no date for the special session was fixed, political circles mentioned July 10—four days after the Presidential elections—as a likely choice.

In addition to compulsory military service President Cardenas urged adoption of measures to establish an army reserve and a Supreme Defense Council.

The President, in a statement, asserted that "the present situation in Europe requires urgently that countries take adequate means to prevent unjustified agressions."

Informed quarters regarded President Cardenas' move as a gesture to strengthen Mexican relations with the United States. The Government recently has expressed its friendship for its big northern neighbor and its sympathy for France.

Pullman Car Named For Wofford College

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

SPARTANBURG, S. C. — Wofford College has had another honor added to its long list of laurels. A Pullman coach on the Southern Railway run between New York and New Orleans, passing through South Carolina, has been designated "Wofford College" in tribute to the Spartanburg institution, according to an announcement by the Wofford public relations authorities.

Efforts to have the Pullman Company name one of its cars for Wofford were first inaugurated in 1937.

Approximately 51 railroad cars have been named for American colleges, but only a few bear names of Southern institutions. Wofford representatives asserted in expressing appreciation for Wofford's inclusion in the group.

Friml Entered Hong Kong Without Permit; Fined $5

HONG KONG, June 19 (AP)—Rudolf Friml, Prague-born American composer of scores for musical comedies and revues, was fined 24 Hong Kong dollars ($5.52) today on a charge of entering this British Crown Colony without a permit.

Police said the composer, who was passing through Hong Kong, disregarded their order not to land here.

General Classified

Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

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Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rates 35c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

APARTMENTS FURNISHED

N. Y. C. (lower 5th Ave.)—Sublet for summer, large 1-room apartment to refined lady; artistic, light, cross ventilation; all comforts; references. GR. 3-6683.

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Sunny, spacious apartments decorated in the newest manner, surrounding a group of beautifully landscaped gardens now in full bloom.
3-7 Rooms . . . from $55
Henry Pippinger, Inc.
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APARTMENTS TO LET

BROOKLINE, MASS.—6 rooms, partially furnished or unfurnished in 2 family house; oil burner, electric refrigeration; exclusive neighborhood. Asp. 4917.

APARTMENTS TO SHARE

N. Y. C.—Large, airy two room suite, unfurnished; semi-private bath, kitchen privilege; $40. AIKEN, 411 West 114th; UN. 4-4454.

APARTMENTS TO SUBLET

BOSTON—Furnished 2 rooms, kitchen, bath; light, cool, overlooking Fenway; June 25-Sept. 1. S. 86, 31 Park Drive, Ken. 1937.

BOARD FOR CHILDREN

CHAPPY HOURS!—Age 5-14; supervised activities, swimming; begins June 20th. Information, JANE BLAKE, Vales Gate, New York.

CAMPS AND COTTAGES

BRIDGTON, Me., Moose Pond—For rent, secluded in pines; 7 rooms, furnished, piano, fireplace, bath, hot and cold running water, electric lights and refrigerator; private beach, boat, garage. Reply F. C. Wheeler, R. F. D. 1, Box 56.

GENEVA ON THE LAKE OHIO
Clean, comfortable cottages, accommodate 5 to 7, rent by week or month, also separate rooms; sandy beach. Address Bellevue Cottages, 563 Lincoln Avenue, Bellevue, Pa., of Geneva on the Lake, Ohio.

OGUNQUIT BEACH, ME.—TO LET, 7-room, ocean front cottage; fully equipped; hard, sandy beach; electricity, town water, lavatory, garage. Box B-29, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

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HOUSES TO LET

BROOKLINE, MASS.—Ideal residential location; 8 rooms, single, 2 baths, oil, garage, large lot with fruit trees. Asp. 5438.

JEWELRY—WATCH REPAIRING

AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks; diamond mounting and repairing. HERBERT A. SIMPSON, 233 Washington St., Boston.

LEGAL NOTICES

COMMONWEALTH OF MASSACHUSETTS
DEPARTMENT OF MENTAL HEALTH
NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS

Sealed bids or proposals will be received by the Department of Mental Health at its office, Room 301, 100 Nashua Street, Boston, until 2 o'clock P. M. Daylight Saving Time, Wednesday, July 10, 1940, and at that place and time will be publicly opened and read. The work to be done is (1) General Work, (2) Unloading and installing Coal Handling Machinery, (3) Coal Pulverizing Equipment, (4) Oil Burner System in the New Boiler Plant at the Wrentham State School, Wrentham, Mass. Charge for plans and specifications is as follows: General Work, $50. Coal Handling Machinery, $15. Coal Pulverizing Equipment, $15., and Oil Burner System, $15., these amounts to be returned upon return of the plans and specifications. Proposal guarantee shall consist of a certified check, cash, or certificate of deposit issued by a responsible bank or trust company for the following amounts: General Work, $1,000., Coal Handling Machinery, $200., Coal Pulverizing Equipment, $500., and Oil Burner System, $300., payable to the Commonwealth of Massachusetts. A security bond will be required. Attention is called to the minimum rate of wages to be paid on the work as determined by the Commissioner of Labor and Industries under the provisions of Chapter 461 of the Acts of 1935. Complete information may be obtained from the office of the Department. Plans and specifications also may be seen at the office of D. D. Eames, Consulting Engineer, 739 Boylston St., Boston, Mass. The right is reserved to reject any or all proposals or any items in any proposal.

DEPARTMENT OF MENTAL HEALTH
By Clifton T. Perkins, M. D.,
Commissioner

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SEE NEXT PAGE

Local Classified

(Continued)

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A vacation place of distinction, offers you comfort, enjoyment and refreshment; folder. MR. and MRS. E. P. ENGLE, Mgrs. Bantam Lake. P. O. Lakeside, Conn. Rates from $22.50.

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ANY MAKE sewing machine oiled, adjusted in home, $1.00. Agency New White or Domestic Rotaries. C. F. HOVEY, HAN. 9600, Boston.

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Overlooking Little Squam Lake—Bathing, fishing, tennis, mountain scenery, all modern improvements, home-cooking. Weekly rates $18-$21; booklet. B. C. ELLIS, Prop.

THE MANOR, Long Lake, Naples, Maine—A delightful home for rest, study, recreation; June inducements. Write MRS. MENDELSOHN.

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VERMONT — Charming mountain bungalow, furnished, screened veranda; overhanging lake, bathroom, electricity, fireplace; free boat; $25 weekly. Haley, 282 Henry St., Brooklyn. MAin 5-6977.

SUMMER RENTALS

CREBEAGUE ISLAND, MAINE—Comfortably furnished 7-room cottage overlooking Casco Bay, large porch and fieldstone fireplace; conveniently located, near shore; $100 for month of August, or $25 per week, electricity included. MISS SALLY E. HICKS, 5 Fayette St., Watertown, Mass., or call Mid. 3168-J evenings.

TERMITE CONTROL

GUARANTEE EXTERMINATING COMPANY—specialists in insect-control for 26 years—offers free termite inspection of your home and detailed report. 500 Fifth Avenue, N. Y. C.

WANTED TO BUY

A BETTER CASH price for worn fur coats, capes. J. F. CO., 110 W. 34th St., opp. Macy's, N. Y. C. CH. 4-4408. Get our offer before selling.

New Jersey

ATLANTIC CITY

SPENCE RESTAURANT
2808 Atlantic Ave.
Atlantic City, N. J.
Breakfast, Luncheon, Dinner
Open Air Dining in addition to our main dining room
No Liquor Served

ELDREDGE FIREPROOF WAREHOUSE
will safely store
your FUR COATS and GARMENTS
in their MODERN
COLD STORAGE VAULT
Local and Long Distance Moving
Since 1886

NEW JERSEY — ATLANTIC CITY *(Continued)*

Visit Blatt's Beach Shop

You'll want to make a beeline for the beach and ocean the moment you see the smart new Beach Fashions! Newest styles as seen in the watering places of California and Florida are here for your choosing. Bathing Suits, Play Suits, Robes, Slacks, etc. 3rd fl.

M. E. BLATT CO.
Atlantic City's Great Department Store
Atlantic Ave at So. Carolina

Hand Bags — Gloves

Famous Maid
HOSIERY SHOPS
Lingerie 1442 ATLANTIC AVENUE
(Cor. Atlantic and New York Aves.)

KENTS
RESTAURANTS
ATLANTIC CITY
Delicious Food — Delightful Surroundings
Reasonable Prices
1214 Atlantic Ave. — 2124 Atlantic Ave.
1700 Pacific Ave.

CRANFORD

Telephone Cranford 6-0866 — Fertilizers Hardware

Jack W. Apgar
104 N. Union Ave., CRANFORD, N. J.
Pittsburgh Paint Products
House Furnishings

EAST ORANGE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Orange 4-5382 daily, except Saturday and Sunday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Taxi Service
and Private Limousines
for All Occasions
East Orange Cab Co.
Also Storage and Complete Service
CROSS GARAGE
4 ARLINGTON PLACE — OR. 5-9000

Chas. T. Honecker Florist
445 Central Avenue
at Burnett Street
Phone Or. 3-7360, 7361
Member F. T. D.

Enna Jettick
SHOES FOR WOMEN
$5 to $6
HEMHAUSER & ZUZI, Inc.
534 MAIN STREET

Stop in and see our large selection of summer hats
$1.95 to $2.95
JEAN BRACKETT SHOP
24 Washington Street

TEXACO
Prepare Your Car for the Summer Vacation with a Marfak Lubrication
E. H. VANDIVER
38 N. Arlington Ave. — OR. 4-9571

ARUS
Cleaners, Furriers, Tailors
We Specialize in
Alterations—Relinings—
Remodelings
We Call and Deliver — Guaranteed Workmanship
299 PARK AVE. — OR 2-2659

ELIZABETH

For Relaxed Foot Comfort
KRIPPENDORF Foot Rest Shoes $6.50
E. D. ARNOLD, Inc.
1158 E. Jersey St., Elizabeth, N. J.

ENGLEWOOD

Mme. Francis Dervieux,
French Cleaners and Dyers, of New York and New Jersey
Plant; EDGEWATER, NEW JERSEY
Addresses: 5 North Dean St., Englewood, N. J. Phone: Englewood 3-0201
2242 Broadway, New York City
Phone: Trafalgar 7-2062 also Cliffside 6-0786

CAMPBELL'S
dedicated to lovers of Flowers
28 E. Palisade Ave. — Ph. Eng. 3-2245

HACKENSACK

LAW
INCORPORATED
202 Main Street
HABERDASHER
Hackensack 2-9490

Model Specialty Shop
Lingerie and
Foundation Garments
Main and Salem Sts. — Hack. 2-3732

Stenchever's
FINE SHOES
for Men, Women and Children
188 Main Street, Hackensack
38 Lexington Avenue, Passaic, N. J. — 96 Main Street, Paterson

HOBOKEN

GEISMAR'S
Quality Clothes — *Moderately Priced*
Men's Apparel Since 1888
323 WASHINGTON STREET

NEW JERSEY — HOBOKEN *(Continued)*

Same Day
Dry Cleaning Service
Phone Hoboken 3-0757
U. S. Cleaners & Dyers Co.
716 Washington St.

TERMINIELLO BROS.
Wholesale and Retail
Fruits and Vegetables
1120 Washington St.
Tel. Hoboken 3-5961

JERSEY CITY

For Information regarding local and national advertisers phone Journal Square 2-6092-R daily except Sunday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

George Fangmann, Inc.
Est. 1890
COKE, COAL, OIL
262-266 New York Avenue
Jersey City, N. J. — WEBSTER 4-1360

Upholstered Furniture Cleaning
MOVING — STORAGE
RUG CLEANING
NEW FURNITURE DEPT.
GOODMAN'S
830 BERGEN AVENUE, BER. 3-8100

MAPLEWOOD

SAMUEL H. ROSS, INC.
B&M Fancy Pack Tasty Lobster..... 39c can, 2 for 73c
Burnett's Vanilla.....27c bottle
Rumford Baking Powder
177 MAPLEWOOD AVE — S. O. 2-4300

MONTCLAIR

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Montclair 2-1280 10 a. m.-12 m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

WE LIVE TO SERVE
When Better Laundering Is Done
CRESCENT *Will Do It*
LAUNDERING—DRY CLEANING
RUG SHAMPOOING
CRESCENT LAUNDRY
Humboldt 3-7200—Newark, N. J.

C. JOHNSON & CO., Inc.
Awnings, Shades and
Venetian Blinds
Tel. Mont 2-6208. 9 Midland Ave.
MONTCLAIR, N. J.

QUALITY FOOD!
Processed by Trained Dietitians and Served in an Unusual Atmosphere
The Wedgwood Cafeteria
20 SOUTH PARK ST. — MONTCLAIR

NEWARK

New Jersey's Leading Jewelers
WISS 1848 92nd ANNIVERSARY SALE 1940
REDUCTIONS OF 10% TO 50%

Throughout the store reductions up to 50% have been made from competitive low prices and with each outstanding value goes an assurance of traditional Wiss quality. A deposit will reserve your selections and if you wish, any purchase of $25.00 or more may be paid for over a period of months on convenient terms. Our gift annex (we've doubled our floor space) presents hundreds of new, carefully selected gift suggestions for the Bride and the Graduate.

DIAMONDS
JEWELRY
WATCHES
SILVERWARE
LEATHER GOODS
GIFT WARES

Free Customer Parking 6 Hours — Wiss — Open Wednesday Evenings
665 BROAD ST. . . . 22 W. PARK ST.
NEWARK

Swanson & Stehli
Electrical Contractors
RCA and Zenith Radios
Victor, Decca and Columbia Records
GIFTS
For All Occasions
Everything in electrical appliances and supplies
Tel. Es. 3-5575
710 Springfield Ave.

New Roofs, Brick Siding, Shingles, Asbestos, Celotex, Insulation
Estimates Cheerfully Given
Service Insulating Co.
289 Conklin Ave. — Hillside, N. J.
Tel. Way. 3-6850

HAHNE & CO.
Newark and Montclair, N. J.

We Know Your Feet
We have made a study of feet as well as of shoes! And, knowing your feet we can readily suggest just the shoes you need to provide the comfort and the poise which are your rightful heritage.
ELFIN'S ARCH-AID SHOE SHOP
26 Academy Street — Newark, N. J.

WHEN you purchase goods advertised in The Christian Science Monitor or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention the Monitor.

NEW JERSEY — NUTLEY

Park Avenue Shoe Repair
CHARLES JAY, *Prop.*
241 Park Avenue, Nutley, N. J.

ORANGE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone The Christian Science Monitor, Orange 2-2569. Hours: 9 to 11:30 a. m. daily, except Friday and Sunday.

You Are Invited
To Visit Our Fountain
Agents for Alderney Ice Cream, Toilet Requisites, Films and Candy
CADMUS' PHARMACY
408 Central Ave. — Tel. OR 3-5020

SALE
on New Summer Dresses
Coat Clearance Sale
L. DIAMOND CO.
211 Main St., cor. Canfield St.
ORANGE, N. J.

PLAINFIELD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Plainfield 6-8592-W, 9 to 10 a. m. daily, except Sunday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

P. M. FOY
Quality Meats, Fish and Poultry
Also MONARCH PRODUCTS
Nationally Advertised in the Monitor
442 East Fifth St. Tel. Plfd. 6-4262—6-4562

Morecraft Coal Co.
COAL—FUEL OILS
COKE
South Avenue, Dunellen, N. J.
Out of town call (W. X. 3050)
Dun. 2-6543

RED BANK

"Footwear of Distinction"
Exclusive Agents
Red Cross Shoes
Size 4 to 10—Width AAAAA to EEE
Albert S. Miller Shoe Co.
18 Broad St., Red Bank — Ph. 1264

RIDGEWOOD

BON-TON & J. J. FRIEDMAN, Inc.
45 South Broad Street
Cleaners Dyers, Tailors and Furriers
Phone Ridg. 6-4400

FOSTER'S
Paint & Hardware Co.
House Furnishings
70 E. Ridgewood Avenue
Tel. Ridge. 6-3053

C. C. SIMPSON SERVICE STATIONS, Inc.
BUY AT THE ESSO SIGN
10 Godwin Avenue, Ridg. 6-3345
State Highway No. 2, Ridg. 6-3346

RUTHERFORD

CHEVROLET
New and Used Cars
"The Friendly House of Service"
LAIRD-JOHNSON, Inc.
325 Park Avenue — Ru. 2-2500
Ask for J. O. ANGEL

SPRINGFIELD

PLYMOUTH and CHRYSLER
Sales and Service
MORRIS AVE. MOTOR CAR CO.
155 Morris Avenue — Mill. 6-0229

SUMMIT

Summit Servicenter
W. G. SAVAGE, Prop.
Esso
Free Call For and Delivery Service
Summit 6-4046 Morris and Springfield Aves.

TEANECK

BUTTERWORTH DAIRY
222 ELM AVENUE — TEA 6-0411
Delivered in
Teaneck — Ridgefield Park
Bogota — Hackensack

MEYER'S SERVICE STATION
TIRES — GAS
BATTERIES — OIL
Philco Radios
Cedar Lane — Tea. 6-5430

THE FIRST AID STORE FOR THE HOME
WM. LUDEWIG
Hardware — House Furnishings
Paints — Glass
319 QUEEN ANNE RD. — Teaneck 6-4991

TRENTON

Hand Bags — Gloves
Famous Maid
HOSIERY SHOPS
Lingerie 18 S. Broad Street, Trenton, N. J.

UNION CITY

The Claridge Shoe Shop
Specialist in
BETTER GRADE SHOES
For Men, Women, Children
313 BERGENLINE AVENUE
PHONE UNION 7-3045

NEW JERSEY — WESTFIELD

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Westfield 2-1386, 9 to 10 a. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Direct From Our Farm at Lebanon
BLOSSOM-HILL-FARMS MILK
DELIVERIES
WESTFIELD — WATCHUNG
FANWOOD — DUNELLEN
SCOTCH PLAINS — SOUTH PLAINFIELD
205 E. 5th St., Plainfield. Tel. Plfd. 6-8562

WOOD BROOK FARMS
Dairy Products
Phone W. X. 2030

MARTIN'S
TOY AND SPORT SHOP
An All-Year-Round Toy Store
New Toys as they are introduced to the trade
148 E. BROAD ST. — WESTFIELD, N. J.

Tel. Plfd. 6-0823
The Vanity Shoppe
All Branches of Beauty Culture
SPECIALIZING IN PERMANENT WAVING
209 East Fifth Street

All Laundry and Dry Cleaning Work Done in Our Own Plant
LAUNDRY BLANKETS, DRY CLEANING CURTAINS, RUGS, PILLOWS
Sam-O-Set Laundry Service
INCORPORATED
When Telephoning from Out of Town
CALL WX 1500, PLAINFIELD, N. J.
Free Prepaid Service

FLOWERS
FOR ALL OCCASIONS
VANCE—*Florist*
321 South Ave. — Opp. R. R. Station
Westfield 2-2525—2526

Be Comfortable Every Summer
JOHNS-MANVILLE
Rock Wool
HOME INSULATION
326 Broad St. — Summit, N. J.
Phone Summit 6-3820

EDITH HATS
$2.95 to $7.50—Headsizes 21 to 24
DRESSES
$3.95 to $7.95—Sizes 12 to 44
WRAIGHTS DRESS SHOP
58 Elm St. — Phone Westfield 2-3418

REFRIGERATOR SERVICE
Have a genuine refrigerator specialist diagnose and remedy the trouble with your electric refrigerator. Call Westfield 2-1718 and you will obtain prompt, reliable, guaranteed Service, at moderate cost.
VAN BROS., Inc.
109 NORTH AVE. W., WESTFIELD, N. J.
Authorized Westinghouse Service

FUEL HEADQUARTERS
Large Stocks of
COAL—FUEL OIL—COKE
Quality Service
J. S. IRVING CO.
239 Central Avenue — Phone 2-3030

O'CONNOR'S MARKET
Now located at 760 PROSPECT ST.
Carrying a full line of Meat, Groceries, Vegetables and Birds Eye Foods
FREE PROMPT DELIVERY AT ALL TIMES
3 Phones—We. 2-3737, We. 2-3050, We. 2-3051
WESTFIELD, N. J.

WEST NEW YORK

L. J. Rad JEWELER
639 BERGENLINE AVENUE
WEST NEW YORK, N. J.

Pennsylvania

ALLENTOWN

FLOWERS
For Every Occasion
NEW YORK FLORAL CO.
906-912 Hamilton St. Telephone 9685

H. LEH & CO.
DEPARTMENT STORE
ALLENTOWN, PA.
Fashion and Quality at Thrift Prices

Hess Brothers
Allentown, Pa.
One of "Pennsylvania's Good Stores"

Wetherhold & Metzger
719 HAMILTON ST.
ALLENTOWN
Steps of Fashion
Steps of Freedom
For Men Women Children

ARNOLD'S BAKERY
Lehigh Valley's Leading Cake Bakery
637-639 N. Lumber St., Allentown, Pa.
Four Retail Stores for Your Convenience

Distinctive Service
THE ONLY CLEANERS, Inc.
1031 Hamilton Street, Allentown
PHONE 6181
Thirty Years of
BETTER DRY CLEANING

Let the Advertiser Know
that your patronage is in response to his advertising in The Christian Science Monitor. He will appreciate your courtesy.

PENNSYLVANIA — BETHLEHEM

PARKER'S
Fine Groceries and Candies
BIRDS EYE
FROSTED FOODS
554 Main St. — Telephone 500

The World's Finest Pianos
Steinway — Kimball
Weaver — Musette
Wurlitzer — Sterling
Expert Piano Tuning
Furniture—Elec. Refs.—Radios
GOODENOUGH'S
Next to Hotel Bethlehem

CHESTER

Gifts of Quality
SWEET & DEGER JEWELERS.....
615 WELSH ST., CHESTER, PA.

TOM TUMBELTY
Your Tailor
Suits made-to-order—$27.50 up
Cleaning—Pressing—Altering
531 MARKET ST., 2ND FLOOR
Entrance in Green's Market Lobby

Edgmont Beef Co.
The Place to Stop and Shop
For QUALITY MEATS
and COURTEOUS SERVICE
WE DELIVER ANYWHERE — Phone 9248

ERIE

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone W-92-387, 9 a. m. to 12 noon daily, except Sunday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

P. A. MEYER & SONS
817-19 State Street
Fine Clothes
For Men and Boys
Hats ● Shoes
Haberdashery
Reasonably Priced

For QUALITY Call
Lawrence Cleaners and Dyers
402 West Third Street — Phone 22-987

PULAKOS
BREAKFAST—LUNCHEON
DINNER
CANDIES—COOKIES
CAKES
926 STATE STREET

Trask, Prescott & Richardson Co.
Department Store, Erie, Penna.
JOAN KENLEY BLOUSES
Fine Batiste, Frill Trimmed
Each $1.95

SPROWLS
Home-Made Ice Cream
"We can't make all the ice cream in Erie, so we just make the best."
426 Cherry St. — Phone 22-720

HARRISBURG

PEAS
Fresh, Tender Choice
Like all of our selected fruits and vegetables.
Daugherty Quality Food Market
Second and State Streets — Phone 8274

10 lbs. EASE YOUR DAY THE LAUNDRY WAY only 80c
Economy Family Flat Bundle
Flat Work Finished
FAME CAREFUL
Launderers—Rug and Dry Cleaners
1005-19 N. 6th St. Phone 2-4242

Floor Coverings — Venetian Blinds
Window Shades — Slip Covers
Draperies — Awnings
HUGHES DRAPERY SHOP
Interior Decorating
Business Phone 3-6138 — 231 N. 2nd St.
Residence Phone 3-2054 — Harrisburg, Pa.

M. Lee Goldsmith
6 North Market Square
Furniture — Interior
Gifts — Decoration

When Buying Milk
we suggest you try
Vitamin D Homogenized Milk
produced by
HARRISBURG DAIRIES
PHONE 4-1181

MAIN LINE—Ardmore

ALBRECHT'S FLOWERS
ARDMORE
NARBERTH
WAYNE

MAIN LINE—Bryn Mawr

Flowers for All Occasions
JEANNETT'S
BRYN MAWR FLOWER SHOP
823 Lancaster Ave., Bryn Mawr
Phone Bryn Mawr 570

PENNSYLVANIA — OLD YORK ROAD-Glenside

KARP
Cleaning—Dyeing
We do our own Cleaning
Eight-Hour Service
120 S. Easton Road
Ogontz 1658

Buy
COAL—COKE—FUEL OIL
Low Summer Prices
Use our Budget Plan
NUSBICKEL BROS.
NORTH HILLS

PLUMBING and HEATING
GUY M. COOPER
OIL BURNERS
217 Maple Avenue
WILLOW GROVE
Phone Willow Grove 676

OLD YORK ROAD—Hatboro

Phillips' Rexall Drug Store
YORK ROAD, HATBORO
I prefer to trade at the Rexall Drug Store because: of its atmosphere of friendly, personalized service, wherein outstanding and dependable values are attractively displayed.
Mrs. Karl K. Rauch, Hatboro, Pa.

OLD YORK ROAD Jenkintown

WALLER MOTORS, Inc.
Adds
STUDEBAKER
Distributorship to Existing
PACKARD
Franchise
JENKINTOWN, PENNA.

SLIGHT BROTHERS
Plumbing and Heating
Oil Burners
741 Yorkway Place — Ogontz 4211

PHILADELPHIA

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Pennypacker 9196, 9 a. m. to 12 noon daily, except Sunday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

Oil Burners — Gas Appliances — Refrigeration
Harry L. Stilwell & Son
Plumbing and Heating
N. W. Corner 13th and Windrim Ave.
Phone Michigan 3124 — Philadelphia, Pa.

THE ARNO BEAUTY SALON
AIR CONDITIONED
A. SCHWARZ, Prop
209 WEST CHELTEN AVE.
PHILADELPHIA
Your Individualism Is Our Objective
Open Wed. and Fri Eves. — Phone Ger. 5812

PITTSBURGH

For Information regarding local and national advertisers, phone Mayflower 5339, 10 to 12 noon, except Saturday and Sunday. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

WORDS! Fashion's First and Last Words are Bemberg Prints—Cottons—Jerseys priced from $5.95—sizes 9-40
The Wardrobe
190 No. Craig Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

READING

Cool, Comfortable
Summer Hats
and Haberdashery
Paul's MEN'S SHOP
527 Penn St. Reading, Pa.

FILL YOUR VACATION NEEDS AT
POMEROY'S
A Pennsylvania Institution—Est. 1876

Quality Clothing Since 1914
WEINER'S
MAURICE H. WEINER
739 PENN STREET

ST. LAWRENCE Electropure MILK
BEST—Because It's ELECTROPURE
Phone 5241

Famous All Over Pennsylvania for the Excellence of Its Foods!
The CRYSTAL
RESTAURANT AND PASTRY SHOP
Established 1911
537-545 Penn Street

SAM HECKMAN
Rugs for Every Need
614 Penn Ave., W. Reading — DIAL 2-2031
Open Eve. Until 8 P. M.

SCRANTON

ROSWELL PHILLIPS
Fire Insurance With Service
1923 NORTH MAIN AVENUE
and
609 BROOKS BUILDING

Send It to the Laundry
Provide yourself with more leisure by sending your clothes to a reliable Monitor-advertised laundry.

PENNSYLVANIA — SCRANTON *(Continued)*

H. H. Burschel Estab. 1880 J. J. Mirth
Burschel DAIRY COMPANY
Wholesale and Retail Dealers in Perfectly pasteurized Milk and Cream Butter and Cottage Cheese
Hampton, Ninth and Fellows Street

For Bridal Bouquets and Wedding Decorations
Schultheis Florist
612 Linden Street — Phone 8246

SEWICKLEY

My! It's GOOD When It Comes From
Kleindienst's Home BAKERY
436 Beaver St. — Tel. Sewickley 551

SEWICKLEY SANITARY MILK CO., Inc.
Milk—Cream—Butter
Eggs—Cheese—Ice Cream
Sandwiches—Delicatessen Products
OPEN EVENINGS
Phone 434 — 426 Beaver St.

Select Food Market
Tel. Sewickley 1900 — 510 Beaver St.

HEGNER HARDWARE COMPANY
"It's Hegner's if it's Hardware"
TE' 1128 SEWICKLEY PENNA.
G-A-R-D-E-N
Tools — Fertilizers — Seeds

SWARTHMORE

Real Estate
EDWARD L. NOYES
23 SO. CHESTER ROAD

INSURANCE
George W. deForest
Provident Trust Bldg., Phila.

SOMETHING DIFFERENT
Abbotts De Luxe Vanilla Fudge Ice Cream
MICHAEL'S COLLEGE PHARMACY
ON THE CORNER — WE DELIVER

MEDIA LAUNDRY, Inc.
Media, Pa.
Owned and Operated by Americans
Phone Media 174

TURTLE CREEK

Awnings and Venetian Blinds
W. L. ZISCHKAU
524 Osborne Street — Valley 2546
Best Grade at Lowest Prices

UPPER DARBY Lansdowne

LANSDOWNE ICE AND COAL CO.
Baltimore and Melrose Avenues
LANSDOWNE, PA.
Madison 7000 — Allegheny 3631
Saratoga 7700
Phone Madison 530

INTERBORO LAUNDRY, Inc.
Quality Launderers
ALL FAMILY SERVICES
Lace Curtains, Blankets and Rug Shampooing
Pembroke Ave., East of Union Ave. Lansdowne, Pa.

WILKES-BARRE

WOODLAWN FARM DAIRY
WOODLAWN MILK
ARISTOCRAT ICE CREAM
DOLLY MADISON ICE CREAM
Wilkes-Barre—Pittston—Scranton

YORK

ANNETTE BEAUTY SALON
38 South Beaver St.
Anna Strayer
Phone 6221

WEST YORK INN
● Breakfast ● Luncheon
● Dinner ● Guest Rooms
1400 WEST MARKET STREET
Phone 52258

FRISBY'S
Note our new range of prices
● Surprisingly good Scotch Dry Cleaning at 49c.
● Surpasses all other economy cleaning
● Standard Service at 70c
● Valet Service at 95c
● Suits Pressed 35c
Dial 2720 for free delivery. 620 W. Market

Vitality shoes
WHITE SHOES
are best for Hot weather
REINEBERG'S
51-53 South George

Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics

Daily Features Page

Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.

Words of Current Interest

Adversary — *Ad'-ver-ser'-ih* (*a* and *i* short, first *e* as in maker, second short).

Buoyant — *Boo'-yant* (*oo* as in food, *a* as in account). Usage seems to favor this pronunciation, although Webster's also gives *boi'-ant.*

Christendom — *Kriss'-'n-dum* (*i* short, *u* clipped-short; the sound of *t* is dropped).

Comforter—*Kum'-fert-er* (*u* as in *up*, *e*'s as in maker). The *o*'s have become obscured, and neither in the first syllable nor in the second does a true quality remain.

Conjecture — *Kon-jek'-ture* (*o* as in connect, short *e*, *tu* as in nature).

From the Latin *conjectura*, "a guess," compounded of *cum*, "together," and *jacere*, "to throw." A conjecture involves a casting of things together into a guess—an inference based on presumptive evidence.

Dispensation — *Dis'-pen-say'-shun* (*i* and *e* short, *a* long, *u* as in circus).

This word is from the Latin *dispensare*, "to weigh out or distribute."

Effulgence — *Eh-ful'-jense* (first *e* short, *u* short as in *up*, second *e* clipped-short).

The Latin roots of this word are *ex*, "out," and *fulgere*, "to shine"; and we therefore use "effulgence" to designate a shining forth, a radiance—one that casts a luster and glow over all in contact with it.

Equipollence—*E'-kwih-pol'-ense* (first *e* long, *i* and *o* short, second *e* clipped-short as in silent).

Derived from a combination of Latin *aequis*, "equal," and *pollens*, "being strong." We construe the word in the sense of "equality of power, force, or significance, from every standpoint, or as available to all."

Hypotheses — *Hi-poth'-e-seez* (*i* preferably long, *o* short, *e* as in debate, *ee* as in feet).

The Greek roots *hypo*, "under," and *tithenai*, "to put, place," impart to this word the meaning of "a subordinate proposition on which a main scheme of reasoning may be based." A hypothesis is an assumption which is tentatively accepted in order to account for something which cannot otherwise be explained. "Hypotheses" is the plural form of the word.

Learned (Isa. 50:4) — *Lur'-ned* (*u* as in urn, short *e*). Two syllables for the adjective.

Narrating—*Na-rate'-ing* (first *a* as in add, second as in ace, *i* short)

Lunar—*Lu'-ner* (long *u*, *e* as in maker).

Prophesy (Rev. 11:3)—*Prof'-e-si* (short *o*, *e* as in debate, *i* long as in ice).

Rebellious (Isa. 50:5)—*Re-bel'-yus* (first *e* as in debate, second short, *u* as in circus).

The Greek word used by the Septuagint translators may serve as a guide—meaning "disobey."

Subjective — *Sub-jek'-tiv* (*u* clipped-short as in circus, *e* and *i* short).

This word is from the Latin *sub*, "under," and *jacere*, "to throw." Pertaining to a subject, or having the character or quality of a subject.

Nature Notes

By John N. Meissner

HORSESHOE CRAB

Horseshoe crabs, common to Atlantic shores, are one of the oldest known forms of animal life. They belong to the trilobites and are supposed to predate the Coal Age. Although the meat is as tasty as lobster, it is seldom used for anything but fertilizer.

A Verse for Today . . .

Be strong, and of good courage; dread not, nor be dismayed.—I CHRON. 22:13.

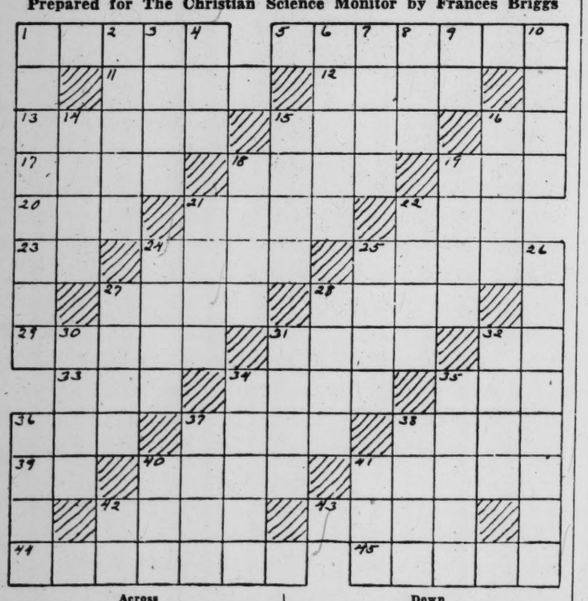
Where Would You Find—

(Answers)

1. A negro college at Hampton, Virginia.
2. It rises in Stonewall County, Texas, and flows into the Gulf of Mexico; 870 miles long.
3. The Huntington Collection, San Marino, California.
4. A high, barren plateau or table land of Norway.
5. A bay between Nova Scotia and New Brunswick, Canada; noted for its high tides.
6. A scenic lake in Yosemite National Park, California.
7. The German island air base in the North Sea.
8. From Washington to Baltimore in 1843.
9. A name given the burros used in western United States.
10. An equatorial region of the South Sea Islands.

Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



Across

1—Who was inventor of the harp and organ?
5—A xylophone is played with what?
11—What prophet foretold Israel's restoration?
12—Alfred Austin was what?
13—What were worn by men in Bible times?
15—What do you call the nut of a violin bow?
16—What State is east of Alabama (abbr.)?
17—Seth was whose son?
18—What descended, in parable of house built upon the rock?
19—What ancient Chinese musical instrument had silk strings?
20—What is a unit used in measuring diameter of wires?
21—What did Isaac's herdsmen dig in valley of Gerar?
22—Yellow ocher is what?
23—What State is east of Washington and Oregon (abbr.)?
24—Flesh of calf used for food is what?
25—Court jesters wore caps with what attached?
27—How is something variegated often described?
28—One good what deserves another?
29—What is the tenor role in opera "Salome"?
31—What is the resting stage of certain plants?
32—What State is east of Arizona (abbr.)?
33—What is a river of Sweden?
34—How might a poet write "earth"?
35—What food is eaten in Hawaii?
36—Who was a famous marshal of France?
37—What is a county of western Arkansas?
38—What is capital of Switzerland?
39—Within
40—Who wrote an epistle in behalf of the slave Onesimus?
41—What is an extensive plain called in Spanish America?
42—Cadmus was told to follow what animal and build a city where it lay down (pl.)?
43—Of how many million did Sidney Porter write?
44—Who piloted Graf Zeppelin across Atlantic?
45———Fourche is a city of South Dakota.

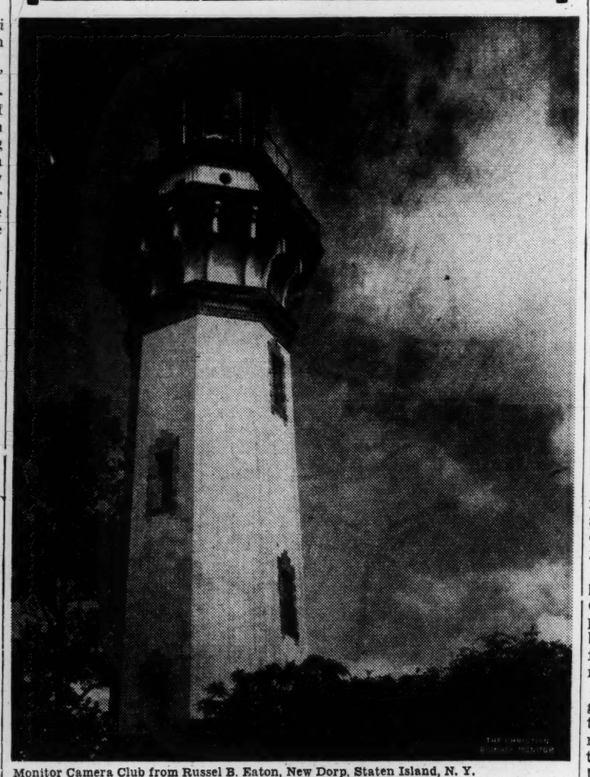
Down

1—What prophet was imprisoned by Zedekiah?
2—In what tower did confusion of languages occur?
3—What is a city of Iowa?
4— —— Gatos is a town of California.
6—In what month was Hans Christian Andersen born?
7—Dogs sometimes bay at what?
8—Who is a character in "Little Women"?
9—What is Latin for "and"?
10—In Lohengrin, the boat is drawn by what bird?
14—Who was a Roman poet?
15—A haughty spirit goeth before what?
16—What liquid measure equals one fourth of a pint?
18—A primer teaches children to do what?
19—What is a large stove or oven?
21—The dandelion is what?
22—What slavic tribe settled at invitation of Emperor Heraclius in Roman province of Moesia (sing.)?
24—A bow is used to play what musical instrument?
25—Bornemann was middle name of what violinist?
26—Osceola, famous Indian chief, was of what tribe (sing.)?
27—Jesus taught us to do what?
28—What do you call a native of Izmir?
30—What garden was first home of man?
31—What is used in playing lacrosse?
32—Who is one of demigoddesses of Teutonic folklore?
34—What is a river of North Dakota?
35—What is first name of author of "The Good Earth"?
36—What is the river of opera "Aida"?
37—What chessman is of least value?
38—A bride is supposed to wear something of what color?
40—Who was author of "Ulalume"?
41—In tennis, what do you call a ball returned in a high curve?
42—What were initials of author of "Water Babies"?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

Daily Quotation

PEOPLE TALK of a change in opinion as if it were a disgrace. To me it is a sign of life. If you are alive, you must change.—GLADSTONE.



Monitor Camera Club from Russel B. Eaton, New Dorp, Staten Island, N. Y.

Staten Island Light

This picturesque lighthouse, in its setting of trees and shrubbery, is one of the range lights marking Ambrose Channel, the main deep-water entrance to New York Harbor. It was built in 1912, on a high point of land, nearly three miles inland. The 350,000-candlepower light is 231 feet above sea level.

It Has Been Said of Valor

Dare to do your duty always; this is the height of true valor.—Simmons.

There is always safety in valor.—Emerson.

True valor, on virtue founded strong, meets all events alike.—Mallet.

The better part of valor is discretion.—Shakespeare.

No man can answer for his own valor or courage until he has been in danger.—Rochefoucauld.

The truly valiant dare everything except doing any other body an injury.—Sir Philip Sidney.

He is the true valiant man that dares nothing but what he may, and fears nothing but what he ought.—Quarles.

When valor preys on reason, it eats the sword it fights with.—Shakespeare.

True valor is fire; bullying is smoke.—English proverb.

That valor which is not founded on prudence is rashness.—Don Quixote.

Perfect valor consists in doing without witnesses all we should be capable of doing before the whole world.—Rochefoucauld.

Did You Ever Wonder

How Wallpaper, Printed in Rolls, Matches When Hung in Strips?

Wallpaper did not always have an all-over design nor was it always printed in rolls.

Seventeenth century wallpapers were printed by **dominotiers.** A dominotier is one who makes and sells dominoes, namely, pictures printed on paper and engraved on wood or copper.

The dominotiers printed wallpapers on separate sheets of paper. The sheets were about 16 inches high by 12 inches wide, and were sold either by the quire of 25 sheets or the ream of 500 sheets.

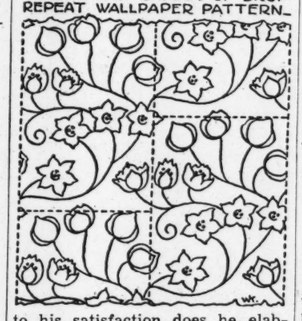
In the earliest papers, there was no attempt to make the designs on the different sheets match or produce a unified effect. The printed sheets were "hung" with flat-headed nails in higgledy-piggledy order, and the effect must have been startling.

The first wallpapers to achieve a continuous repeating design that matched on all sides when the small sheets were put together was designed by Jean Papillon, of Paris, about 1688.

The first wallpaper "rolls" were made by pasting a number of small sheets together. Continuous rolls of the type now in use were not invented until the 19th century.

Patterns, suitable for roll wallpapers, consist essentially of duplicated units of area known as "repeats." The width of a repeat may be the width of the roll or any fraction thereof, the height of the repeat varying proportionately.

The designer first decides on the general character of the design, then determines the limits of the repeat area, and next settles on the geometrical basis (square, oblong, triangular, etc.) of the design. Following these considerations, he plans the principal lines of the repeat, and then the major masses. Only when all this is done to his satisfaction does he elaborate the detail.



There are two ways of treating the repeat: (1) it may be emphasized, or (2) it may be concealed. The use of "drop" repeats helps to disguise the repetition. The accompanying sketch shows a drop repeat design. The pattern may be dropped ½, ⅓, ¼ or any fraction of its depth. — **W. P. Keasbey.**

Monitor Camera Club from Nancy R. Ranson, Dallas

Danish Postman

Even the postman rides a bicycle in Denmark, where the flatness of the land makes cycling easy. His coat is a bright scarlet, easy to identify from a distance.

Daily Anecdote

No Problem

When Maurice Francis Eagan was United States Minister to Copenhagen, he was accustomed to travel through the provinces of Denmark once a year and lecture on literature.

One day, while conversing with the king, the sovereign remarked, "I receive agreeable reports of your lectures in the provinces. Do you use a different lecture each time?"

"No, your Majesty," replied Eagan, "I always use the same one."

"But what do you do if the people come a second time?" inquired the king.

"They never come a second time," was the reply.

Odds and Ends

Take Turns

Experts report that wild geese have no single leader to a flock, but take turns leading the flight.

Many Still Left

About 3,000,000 children in the United States go to school in one-room schoolhouses.

Hint to Homebuilders

Sloping a lawn, even slightly, away from the house will help keep the cellar dry.

Little Chauncey

"I think you will find it to be the best in its price field."

In Lighter Vein

Soon

Orator: "And now, gentlemen, I should like to tax your memory."

Member of the Audience: "What! Has it come to that?"—Louis Allis Messenger.

Canine Esperanto

A little girl, here from Belgium, had listened in vain for a familiar voice. Suddenly she heard a dog bark. With delight she exclaimed (in French):

"Oh, mamma! the dogs talk just like they do in Belgium!"—Yellow Strand.

Slow Him Down

Donovan's foreman was telling him how to carry a lot of material on his small barrow. Donovan listened attentively and then asked: "You haven't a couple of ten-pound weights by any chance, have you?"

"What for?" asked the foreman.

Donovan replied airily: "To tie to my legs to stop me from breaking into a gallop."—Tit-Bits.

Party Fun

The Bell-Ringer

The players form a ring by joining hands. A blindfolded player is placed in the center of the ring. One of the players in the ring is given a small bell, after which he enters the ring and moves about ringing the bell.

The blindfolded player must catch the bell ringer guided by the sound of the bell. The bell ringer must then be blindfolded.—Anne S., Palatine, Ill.

Then Henry Explained

Mrs. Newwed: "Henry, I thought you told me that your bank loaned money on notes?"

Mr. Newwed: "So it does, dear. Why?"

Mrs. Newwed: "Well, it doesn't. I sent the maid down there with a note telling them I wanted to borrow $100 and they wouldn't give it to her."

Moving the Train

New Rochelle, N. Y.

Recently, an elderly gentleman, a local resident, made arrangements to go to the country for a period of rest and study.

At the moment of departure, as the train arrived, it was found that the compartment which had been engaged for him was at the far end of the train, more than a block away the gentleman found it difficult to walk. Observing the situation, the alert conductor kindly said: "You wait right here, we will move the train."

Within a few minutes the train was again brought to a stop, with the compartment directly in front of the passenger.

The little group watching indeed felt that here again was evidence of the thoughtfulness and kindness that still prevails in the world.

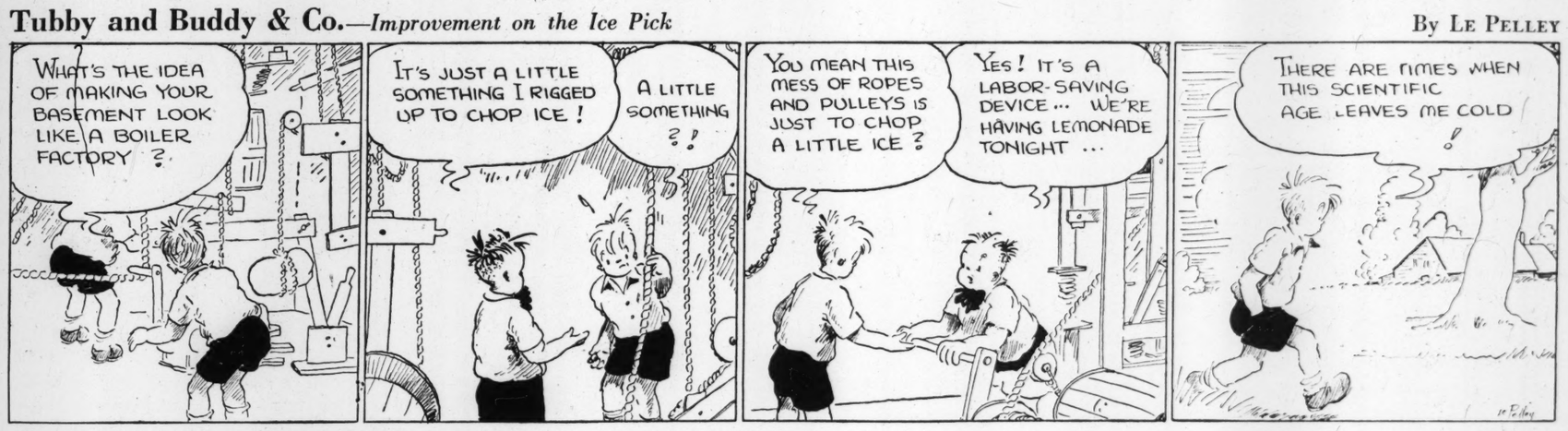
Where Would You Find—

1. Hampton Institute?
2. The Brazos River?
3. The famous painting "The Blue Boy" by Thomas Gainsborough?
4. A fjeld?
5. The Bay of Fundy?
6. Merced Lake?
7. Sylt?
8. The first telegraph line in the United States?
9. A Rocky Mountain canary?
10. Micronesia?

(Answers appear on this page)

Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Improvement on the Ice Pick*

By Le Pelley


WHAT'S THE IDEA OF MAKING YOUR BASEMENT LOOK LIKE A BOILER FACTORY ?
IT'S JUST A LITTLE SOMETHING I RIGGED UP TO CHOP ICE !
A LITTLE SOMETHING ?!
YOU MEAN THIS MESS OF ROPES AND PULLEYS IS JUST TO CHOP A LITTLE ICE ?
YES! IT'S A LABOR-SAVING DEVICE ... WE'RE HAVING LEMONADE TONIGHT ...
THERE ARE TIMES WHEN THIS SCIENTIFIC AGE LEAVES ME COLD
!

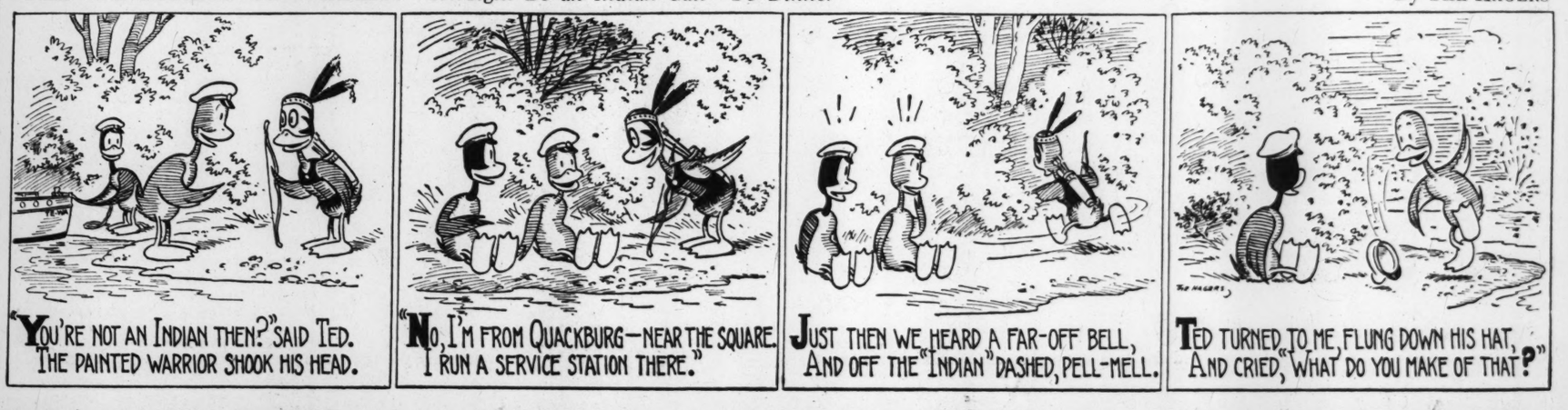
The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*The Gloom Chasers Are On the Job*

By Rodgers

While we were waiting for the Boss to come home from school, I decided to introduce Wow, to the Gloom Chasers, "Maybe they can figure out a way to help you to find your master," I wagged—
"Just give us an idea of what he sniffs like," ol' Togo said after the introductions were over, "and if he's in the neighborhood we'll find him"—
And as soon as Wow had told them away they went, some in one direction and some in another!

The Adventures of Waddles—*It Might Be an Indian Call—To Dinner*

By The Hagers


"YOU'RE NOT AN INDIAN THEN?" SAID TED. THE PAINTED WARRIOR SHOOK HIS HEAD.
"NO, I'M FROM QUACKBURG—NEAR THE SQUARE. I RUN A SERVICE STATION THERE."
JUST THEN WE HEARD A FAR-OFF BELL, AND OFF THE "INDIAN" DASHED, PELL-MELL.
TED TURNED TO ME, FLUNG DOWN HIS HAT, AND CRIED, "WHAT DO YOU MAKE OF THAT?"

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, JUNE 19, 1940 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

Editorials

Training for Citizen Soldiers

Defense is everybody's job.

The United States, gratefully, is not at war, but the flames of war swirl close enough to make every citizen anxious for his Nation's safety.

Future security, it seems agreed by isolationists and co-operationists alike, demands that America strengthen its own defenses with utmost speed.

Whatever the changes wrought by mechanization, manpower is still and always will be the backbone of national defense. The need now, more than ever, is for trained manpower.

The United States ought to begin at once to organize its resources of manpower for effective military use in event of need.

In various forms, and from numerous sources, proposals for universal compulsory military training have been put forward. These deserve careful, prompt, and discerning consideration.

To be practical, a system should call up men only as fast as they can be trained, but it should be able to call them that fast.

If the United States had a background of universal military training there would be available several million trained reserves. The necessity now is to prepare such a body of citizen reserves as rapidly as possible.

Simply to call up all youths of 20 as the start of such a system would be arbitrary and unfair. The transition should be made by drawing together as fairly as possible a cross-section of all military age groups.

In order to be prepared for an emergency, the United States, through Congress, ought to adopt now a compulsory universal service act along the general lines of that proposed by the Military Training Camps Association in conjunction with the War Department.

This plan proposes first to register all men from 18 to 65 years of age. Subsequently, groups for training would be drawn from among the registrants between 21 and 45. Men above or below these limits and yet within the registration ages would be available for home guard duty.

Presumably nearly 30,000,000 men would be registered within the 21 to 45 age zone, and probably about 7,000,000 of these would prove eligible for call in the first class. Obviously only a small fraction of this number could be taken with present training facilities, though the groups could be rapidly enlarged.

Many, however, would be glad to volunteer for such service. While the registration is being made it would be useful to ask each registrant, in effect, "Are you willing to be called immediately for a short training course?"

This would probably yield a class of several hundred thousand who could be moved promptly into camps for a period of one to six months, similar in plan to the present Civilian Military Training Camps, an outgrowth of the Plattsburg idea. This could be done while the draft machinery, with its exemption boards and drawing of numbers for order of call, was being set up. It would represent probably the fairest way of filling the first training quotas and the most desirable transition from a volunteer to a universal system.

It should be emphasized that while peace lasts the call would be not for immediate military service but for training. If no crisis arose, the men would be returned to civilian life as a military reserve.

The fairness of a system of compulsory military training for a citizen soldiery is indicated by its use in such democratic nations as Switzerland, Sweden, Finland, the Netherlands, Belgium, and France. In the United States during the last war the draft proved itself an equitable way of apportioning civic responsibility.

There ought to be a register of the Nation's manpower for call into an orderly system of training to the extent that events may require defensive preparation.

Lion at Bay

To see the opportunities as clearly as the dangers, to feel one's own strength while realistically estimating that of the enemy—this is a necessary element of leadership in time of war.

Prime Minister Churchill's speech to the House of Commons Tuesday has re-inspired confidence when it was flagging. It must also have substituted courage for complacency among the millions who heard or read it. Mr. Churchill is always an eloquent speaker. But the force of this speech was not in language alone. It was a product of cool assessment of risks in one of civilization's darkest hours.

The battle of France had ended in a complete blackout for many. The British leader could still see the salient points in the terrain. "Hitler knows he will have to break us in this island or lose the war." Mr. Churchill reckoned with possible diversion of French industry to German requirements, and the concentration of German military power against Britain, with superior numbers in aircraft.

> I do not underrate the severity of the ordeal which lies before us, but I believe that our countrymen will show themselves capable of standing up to it. . . . Every man and woman will have the chance of showing the finest qualities of the race.

But the quiet heroism of the address was buttressed with a matter-of-fact recital of military, naval and air factors. The "practical grounds" for continuing the war were such, Mr. Churchill said, as to give "good and reasonable hopes of final victory."

In such an hour as this, the best of the British character seems speaking in Mr. Churchill's words.

In a radio address Monday he had said:

> What has happened to France makes no difference to British faith and purpose. We have become the sole champions now in arms to defend the world cause. We shall do our best to be worthy of that high honor. . . . We are sure that in the end all will be well.

To this quiet, simple but profoundly moving statement of faith he has now added: "Let us therefore brace ourselves to our duty and so bear ourselves that if the British Commonwealth and Empire last for a thousand years, men will still say, 'This was their finest hour.'" Men have repeatedly shown themselves willing to die for words like these, and nations have lived because of them. Spoken to Britons, they yet exert an appeal and inspire courage far beyond the shores of their beleaguered island.

Heyward's Contribution

In bringing the truth about a certain section of the South to American audiences unacquainted with the real South, DuBose Heyward served both his art and his homeland. The South of bitterness, futility, and sloth, as presented by some plays and stories, may have colored the North's thinking about things Southern, but Heyward struck a more sympathetic note.

In making both Northerner and Southerner kindlier and more understanding toward the Negro, DuBose Heyward performed a truly patriotic service. For through awakening sympathy for an unfairly treated people and an appreciation of their peculiar gifts, he succeeded in reaching enlightened Americans North and South, making them one in tolerance and in a determination for equal justice.

How Everyone Can Help

One phase of Nazi aggression against which everyone can join is the propaganda phase. This form of attack is as calculated and malicious as that of the bombers and parachutists, but is not limited to the particular nation against which armies are being sent. Instead, it is directed at all nations, including neutrals, and therefore can and should be resisted by all nations.

Propaganda aims at the demoralization of actual or potential enemies of Nazi totalitarianism. It seeks to bring this about by arousing disunity, apathy, fear, or panic. There have been many evidences from the countries invaded by Germany in the past year that demoralization of this sort contributed to the amazing Nazi successes. Swarms of tanks, planes, and guns do not tell the whole story of these battles. Not only was the mechanized army so well advertised in advance as to promote widespread terror of it before it arrived, but its actual approach was marked by such fear-producing devices as whistling bombs and diving planes, whose devastation was as much mental as physical.

Americans can help not only the Allies but themselves by refusing to accept the propaganda of German invincibility. German weaknesses naturally are not publicized in the German press and broadcasts, but are becoming known increasingly to military men. Each Nazi device, no matter how novel, has its limitations and vulnerable points. As the propaganda phase of German aggression is repelled by both neutrals and belligerents, the air is cleared for calmer, more realistic analyses of German military methods, and for their speedier overthrow.

Aggravating the Voice

Bottom, the weaver, ambitious to act the part of lion in "Pyramus and Thisbe," promised his fellow-players to roar like a lion; but, being reminded by Quince, the carpenter, that he might frighten the ladies in the audience, amended his promise. "I will aggravate my voice so," said he, "that I will roar you as gently as any sucking dove; I will roar you as 'twere any nightingale." Thus Shakespeare's humor wrote an ill-considered promise for Bottom.

What would have been beyond Bottom, however, may perhaps be made possible to imaginative listeners by Prof. Harold Burris-Meyer of the Stevens Institute of Technology. For some years Professor Burris-Meyer has been working with the transmogrification of sound as it may be affected by vacuum tubes and other paraphernalia mysterious to the lay mind.

The idea touches the theater. When Romeo sings to Juliet in the opera he must needs sing at the audience, which no lover would do if his voice could otherwise be projected in that direction. When Bottom is transformed into an ass, he would seem more of an ass if his voice sounded plausibly like that of an ass. It would, of course, be up to the operator, modifying the actor's voice, to supply the plausibility.

A theater is predicted in which the voices of the actors will be subjected to the controls of such a machine before reaching the audience. Bottom would no doubt call its operation aggravating the voice. The possibilities of controlled sound sound terrifying even in print; they would obviously impose serious responsibility and demand nice judgment at the controls.

The Bookshelf

Stresemann Papers

The final volume of the Stresemann Papers covers the German statesman's last three years from September, 1926, to October, 1929. This is the period from the Thoiry meeting to the Young Plan, when the main object of Stresemann's policy was to obtain the evacuation of the Rhineland in exchange for Germany's acceptance of a Reparations settlement.

GUSTAV STRESEMANN. HIS DIARIES, LETTERS AND PAPERS edited and translated by Eric Sutton, Vol. III (London: Macmillan. 25s.) contains little that is intimate. It is mainly a collection of speeches and documents. But they serve to show how firmly convinced was Stresemann that the men working for the liberation of Germany were as patriotic as those who denounced the League of Nations. In fact, it was the great tragedy of his political career that Stresemann had so often to fight two battles, one on the foreign and the other on the home front, the latter against the German Nationalists, in particular.

* * *

Stresemann believed in liberalism and a liberal foreign policy, but his policy sometimes appears to have lacked contact with reality, e. g., in the Thoiry conversations with Briand, Stresemann dismissed the illegal military formations in Germany as "of no importance." Yet he was loud in his denunciations of Prof. F. W. Foerster "for showing up the facts of these formations," and for such comment as that "for every Frenchman who left the Rhineland ten Stahlhelmers would stand up in his place." (As to the facts, Foerster was right, as history has shown.) This same review of Foerster's *Die Menschheit* also alleged that "Germany is playing a dishonest and disingenuous game with France, and that the present responsible rulers of Germany are merely supernumeraries behind whom shouts a Germany bristling with weapons and inspired by a lust for revenge."

The Reich's position after 1918 has been compared with that of France after 1870, and the comparison extended to include Stresemann and Thiers. But whereas Thiers taught Frenchmen to live within their means, the German statesman largely ignored that side of the problem.

Stresemann honestly believed that Franco-German understanding was possible following the evacuation of the Rhineland and attached particular importance to the problem of the minorities after Germany had entered the League. In these years, the East European question had become important. Yet, while he was willing to ease German-Polish relations as much as possible, there is no evidence that Stresemann had a working plan for the final adjustment of the relations between these two States.

* * *

Opinion will probably remain divided as to whether Stresemann, though his methods were different, was not working for the same ends of German hegemony as Hitler. But perhaps the truest description of his work is that of Bismarck: "My whole mind is set upon practical aims." Stresemann's political vision certainly extended beyond mere German nationalism. He had a wider faith which looked to closer European cooperation, and was content to work patiently towards his goal. His last speech to the League of Nations (Sept. 9, 1929) ended with this quotation:

"In the true building of eternities
One grain of sand is set upon another,
Thus doing, from the mighty debt of time
Minutes, days, years, are stricken out . . ."

The short introduction in the English translation is part of the original German text. Mr. Eric Sutton, the editor and translator of these papers, had intended to add to his excellent translation a foreword, tracing events from 1929 to 1933, but the outbreak of war prevented this. E. W.

Of Much Greater Importance

I WISH YOU BOYS WOULD HURRY UP ON THAT WORK. WE'VE GOT A REAL PLATFORM TO DRAW UP.
DEFENSE PLATFORM
DEMOCRATIC PLATFORM
REPUBLICAN PLATFORM
DEMOCRATIC COMM.
REPUBLICAN COMMITTEE

American Homes for Refugee Children

This newspaper is not responsible for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Your prompt and informative news regarding the refugee problem is read with intense interest by everyone with the slightest humanitarian instinct. How can intelligent citizens of America ignore such a call for help? The mere presence of an ocean which physically isolates us from the rest of the world doesn't lessen our moral obligation to our fellow man.

Wouldn't it be practical to consider enlarging the present quota during a wartime emergency to allow a necessary increase for refugees who have no other place to go? Especially if homes were guaranteed for a certain number in advance? If there were a specific destination for each refugee, there wouldn't be any economic injustice resulting. I am sure that there are many people who would gladly share their homes and be the richer thereby.

The quota might be extended to include only minors, which would preclude any argument against "undesirables." Surely homeless children could not be classed in that category! How they would learn to reverence their foster homeland.

This is a time for proving good works, and that expeditiously.

Boise, Idaho (MRS.) FRANCES BEATTY

"U. S. Should Declare War"

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

If we Americans believe the Allies' war is our war, are we morally justified in limiting our support to "measures short of war"? Can we go all the way in condemning aggressors and go only part way in helping to defeat them? If the Allies' cause is our cause enough to warrant contributing munitions and machines, does it not warrant sending our men, too? I am ready to enlist if the United States will declare war, and so, I think, are millions of other Americans.

Those of us who condemned the appeasement faction for the Munich settlement are in danger of doing as much in this military crisis to betray and defeat democracy as did the appeasers in that political crisis.

The United States should declare war on Germany and Italy and it should do it now. The moral effect of this step may be as much help to the Allied peoples today as a million men tomorrow. It might also enable French statesmen to wrest a better settlement from Hitler. By declaring war on Germany and Italy now, we would also nullify the lift which the German army and German people will gain from their taking of Paris, a lift which they will need before turning their full force on England.

That is the most we can do at the moment and the least we ought to do. We cannot furnish trained men in sufficient numbers now. But we should press the war against the aggressors with wholehearted military and naval action, as fast and as effectively as the fullest united national effort will permit.

Mobilizing our men and industry, we will increase our military effort as we increase the output of war material, and our training of men for action on land and sea and in the air. A relentless, all-out drive to defeat the aggressors now will not cost as much as a national defense establishment capable of stopping them later on.

We can give only a little material help to the Allies now, but we can give more tomorrow and more the next day as our military power rises in drive and tempo to parallel the limitless capacity of our industrial resources. We can throw in only a few planes and pilots today but when our factories are turning out a thousand planes a day we can make our weight felt against an enemy whose manpower and supply of war materials will be progressively diminishing.

We should fight in the spirit that Winston Churchill expressed when he said the British would fight in the streets and on the beaches and on their islands and in their dominions. And if necessary we, too, should be willing to fight alone. We should give no less of our united national effort than the Frenchmen who bore the first full shock of their battle—and ours. And if the British Government is driven back to Canada our Navy should help Britain's to maintain a distant blockade.

Even were England and France finally overrun by the aggressors and in the end beaten, we should meanwhile have seized and fortified every strategic area within reach of the enemy. We should occupy Greenland and Iceland so that if we cannot get at the enemy with land forces we should be able to attack him from the air. We should take the initiative and keep everlastingly at it until his resistance is worn down. We might have to wrest victory from a world of ashes. But if we win, we have our freedom. We should declare war on Germany and Italy now. SUBSCRIBER

Boston

America's Danger

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

America's present and future danger lies not nearly so much from being struck at from without as it does from being struck at from within.

America has ample space in which to secure every borer from within where they can do us no harm but on the contrary be productive. Our Government should lose no time in attacking and completing this utterly important job. As an American, I should gladly submit to my own tax being doubled to protect us from "fifth columnists" and those who practice sabotage.

At the same time the most supreme efforts should be made with utmost speed to supply the Allies with all necessary help they so sorely need to prosecute this war to complete and final victory.

Boston WILLIAM PENNINGTON BAKER

America's Defense Program

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Many people believe sincerely that America should stay out of the war. They are equally sincere in the belief that the Administration's defense program is preparing to involve our country in the war. Exercising their democratic rights they express this opinion. Any attempt to discredit an honest opinion by calling it subversive or "fifth columnist" is a direct and serious attack on civil rights. J. WARREN

Chelmsford, Mass.

Aliens, at Home and Abroad

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Americans are being urged to give generously to the Red Cross to aid aliens in war-torn Europe, yet aliens in our own country are being regarded with suspicion, are being kept off WPA, are being fired from various industries, are even being refused relief?

Are we going to allow three million people to starve to death? Where is the humanity of America? JUNE BARBOUR

Cambridge, Mass.

The Wide Horizon

Hitler and History

By R. A. Scott-James

LONDON

Four years ago in Berlin in discussing the problem of National Socialism and Europe with a leading German historian the present writer was given this explanation: "You of the Western democracies will never understand either National Socialism or the German character unless you constantly remember that Germany is still seething with resentment that its own national development was frustrated at a time when Spain, Portugal, France and Britain were establishing their overseas empires."

These words which are particularly apposite during the present struggle for Western civilization were given a more direct form in Hitler's proclamation to his troops at the beginning of the German offensive against the Low Countries. "The hour has come for the decisive battle for the future of the German nation. For 300 years the rulers of England and France have made it their aim to prevent any real consolidation of Europe and above all to keep Germany weak and helpless."

This same standpoint had been more succinctly expressed by another Nazi leader last January when he declared: "We are no longer fighting against the Treaty of Versailles; we are fighting against the Peace of Westphalia of 1648." If the Anglo-Saxon reader cares to consult the terms of this latter treaty he will find that by it Alsace was ceded to France and Switzerland and the Low Countries contracted out of the Holy Roman Empire. Hence to the Nazi this war is aimed at eliminating independent small states and including them under German rule. This is in conformity with the German view, interpreted for the Nazis by General Haushofer, friend of Rudolf Hess, whose writings have always condemned the right of independence of small countries.

* * *

Hitler, therefore, according to his own proclamation, attempts to justify the present spread of death and destruction as an avenging of alleged wrongs of three centuries ago. His interpretation of history during this period which presents Germany as suffering from an Anglo-French conspiracy to keep it weak and helpless requires no refutation. It need only be said that during these years Britain was mainly engaged in preventing French attempts at European hegemony under Louis XVI and Napoleon, and that German historians have admitted that it was British policy which destroyed such attempts.

In reality the Nazis, and with them many other Germans, are angered because the internal warfare of the Thirty Years War prevented Germany from becoming a "nation state" strong enough to participate in colonial expansion at the start. Undoubtedly that war might have ended in 1634 rather than fourteen years later had not Cardinal Richelieu prolonged it in order to further weaken the House of Hapsburg. And it would appear that Hitler is now seeking vengeance for that act, seeing that when that catastrophic war did actually end in the Peace of Westphalia, a decisive blow was struck at the Holy Roman Empire, from which it never recovered.

Yet it is as a very definite step towards a restoration that Hitler has invaded the Low Countries and France. His dream of expansion was put into words at the Party Congress at Nuremberg in September, 1938, when he said "The Holy Roman Empire begins to breathe again. . . . The Germanic Reich has slumbered for a long time. The German people have now awakened and taken the thousand-year-old crown to themselves."

* * *

The annexations already made by the Nazis have certainly recovered a large part of the lost empire and all former propaganda attempts to justify their aggressions on the grounds of aid to ill-treated German minorities have been contradicted by their actions against non-German peoples.

But the re-establishment of a former Germanic Reich based this time upon German racial superiority and the Gestapo would clearly not be the end. For to the acquisition of these new lands would come the plea for *Lebensraum* for the added populations and this would be the propaganda justification for expansive aggression into the whole colonial world.

In fact, if the National Socialists can go back three centuries to seek justification for their present actions against Western civilization why cannot they justify to themselves the argument that Britain and France having prevented the Germans from participation in earlier colonization must now in all fairness return those colonies to the new Reich?

Fantastic though this may seem to Anglo-Saxons with a pragmatic outlook, there are undoubtedly many Germans who could convince themselves that it was fully justified.

Know Your Business

The Franklin penny, coined privately before the Constitution was ratified, bore the slogan, "Mind Your Business," and the Latin word *Fugio*, meaning "I fly" and referring, of course, to Time.

"Know Your Business" might well have been substituted for the words on the coin; for one cannot mind one's business unless he knows it, can he? The expert rarely needs to be reminded that he must attend to business.

Today many thousands of young men and women are looking for employment. The office of practically every company in the United States is daily besieged with applications for work.

Yes; there are many young people looking for jobs. But there are also many jobs looking for the right people to fill them. There is a definite lack of skilled workers.

A friend of mine who works in the personnel department of a large corporation told me recently that he had interviewed fourteen girls that morning for a job in his organization. "And not one of them had the necessary qualifications," he said. "Some of them had experience in our line of work, but none seemed to know very much about it."

Not long ago I watched a bus boy in a local restaurant carefully studying a printed menu. His job was simply that of cleaning off the tables when the customers left. "Do you have to familiarize yourself with the daily menu?" I asked. "No," he replied, "but sometimes customers ask questions about prices and items on the menu, and I like to know." That set me thinking.

"To the Roosevelt High School," I said, as I climbed into a cab a little later on and slammed the door shut. "And please hurry, I'm late." I was on my way to a lecture by the American poet, Robert Frost.

"You've got lots of time," the cab driver said. "That lecture doesn't start till eight-thirty."

Surprised, I asked him how he knew that, and for reply he reached back and handed me a newspaper clipping headed: "Going on Today." It listed lectures, concerts, and banquets.

"I cut that out every day and save it," he said. "It helps to know those things in my business."

This man and the bus boy I mentioned know their business and mind it. I wonder how well you and I know ours. How can we learn to know it better? The question here comes near being the answer. By that I mean that the recognition that we must face the question is in itself part of the answer. The desire to know is more than half the answer.

By closer attention to detail and by greater application we can come to know our business, whatever it may be, better. And the better we know our business the more enjoyable it is sure to become. C. L.